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BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1888

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XXII, NO 38
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL LII, NO 26

JOHN ANDERSON, MY JO.

John Anderson, my jo John,
When first I was your wife,
On every washing day, John,
I wearied of my life.
It made you cross to see, John,
Your shirts not white as snow,
I washed them with our home-made soap,
John Anderson, my jo.

Ah! many a quarrel then, John,
Had you and I thegither,
But now all that is changed, John,
We'll never have anither;
For washed with IVORY SOAP, John,
Your shirts ARE white as snow,
And now I smile on washing day,
John Anderson, my jo.

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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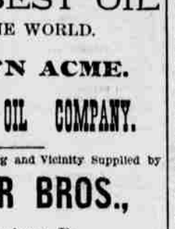

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THE BASKET MAKERS.

VISIT TO A COLONY OF PRIMITIVE AND UNREFINED FOLK.

Homes Which Are Old, Tumble Down and Untidy Affairs—View of an Interior. Table Etiquette—The Basket Maker at Work—Method of Manufacture.

Dantown is eighty-five miles from New York, and is reached by the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad, via Stamford and New Canaan. A colony of basket makers there inhabit a district beginning about four miles north of New Canaan, running in length about eight miles, and in width about three miles. In this bailiwick is included another settlement called Jumptown, but the whole district is known as Dantown. The settlement derives its name from the first settlers, whose name was Dan, and ninety-nine hundredths of the people who live there now are also Dans.

We drove over to Dantown to see if they were really the uncouth people they were credited with being. The roads are narrow and full of rocks: in fact, the whole country is nothing but rocks and an almost impenetrable jungle. The homes of the basket makers are old, tumble down, ramshackle affairs, unpainted, built of oak shingles, one-half of them fallen off, and the balance in a state of irretrievable decay, fences falling down, gates with no hinges, the whole settlement looking as if a cyclone had struck it away back in revolutionary war times, and not a stroke of repairs been put to it since.

VIEW OF AN INTERIOR.

For furniture of these houses there is nothing but the plainest straight backed chairs, with basket woven seats, some of them handed down from great-grandfather's time, and some of late domestic manufacture, but all presenting the same style and discomfort. The old fashioned fireplaces are built of wood and plastered inside and out. The Dantowners are not high livers. They eat because it sustains life. They do not sit long at table, and they dispense with all of the conventionalities of table etiquette. The writer sat down to dine, or, as the host expressed it, "to take pot luck," and was told to "pitch in and help yerself," which he did. The bill of fare was pork and beans, potatoes, bread and molasses, and apple sauce, the young girl of the family remarking: "Say, maar, ef it's dark t'night I'll git nuther bag o' them there apples." Whereupon maar replied: "Dry up yer yawp."

The people live frugally, because they are compelled. A basket maker must work early and late to make $5 a week, and as there are generally a dozen "young 'uns" about the house, this does not go far, though the "young 'uns" were all in a semi-state of nudity.

Yet these people are as content with their lot as a North Carolina clay eater. There is always a market for their baskets, and they manage to squeeze along on the commonest food so that they can indulge in tobacco and get the little brown jug filled. The latter is of more absolute necessity to the majority of the Dantowners than the sack of flour or the flitch of bacon. Years ago they were famous for their store of Medford rum, but it is never seen now. In its place is rye whisky, and not the best, either, and now that New Canaan is a prohibition town, they are sometimes put to desperate straits for the wherewithal to wet their whistles.

THE BASKET MAKER AT WORK.

There are no organized workshops, and the business of setting up baskets is carried on in the kitchen, dining room and parlor, which is generally all in one room. They are very particular about their timber. They use hickory, white and black ash and black oak. They use the first cut of the log and no other. The bark is peeled off, and the log, which is never over ten inches through, is split into sections, making it easier to handle. They take a section and pound it over a log or rock until it slivers. It is then segregated by peeling the slivers off, which are used for what is called "filling" for the baskets. The "standards" are peeled much thicker, and have the appearance of a flour barrel hoop. They are tied in bundles, and, if not used when green, are soaked in water over night, which makes them pliable and easy to weave. If they do not cut this wood themselves they are compelled to pay $16 a cord for it; but it is said that a great many cut their own wood and are not particular whose land they cut it from. Times have changed with the basket makers, and competition has cheapened their product from $15 a dozen twenty years ago to $3.50 a dozen now. And then wood was only $6 a cord.

The mode of basket making is simple. First the thick sticks are cut to the required length and laid on the ground, looking like a gigantic starfish. At the point of contact they are fastened, and then comes the work of weaving the light or side strips in and out. One strip is woven in several times around the basket before it gives out, when another one is lapped on. As the weaving continues the standards are raised and bent or "shaped" until it has reached the required height. Then two thicker strips, flat on one side, rounded with a draw shave on the other, are clapped on. The standards, which project above this band, are twisted around it and securely fastened. The handles are put on before the band is. These are made of a thick strip trimmed down smooth, with a notch cut in them, which abuts against the band. Then the basket is turned upside down, and another star shaped set of strips is pushed up through the woof of the basket. This is done so that the basket can sit on its own bottom. A basket maker has to hustle to make two dozen baskets in a week. They make all kinds—the corn, the market and the oyster basket, but the latter takes precedence over the two former, as the demand along the sound is never filled.—Dantown (*N. Y.*) Cor. New York Sun.

Amazons to the Front.

The insolence and inefficiency of men servants in England have long been so vividly realized by all heads of households, that any step which shall be an advance in the direction of getting rid of them ought to be hailed with rapture by all chatelaines and housekeepers. Many ladies have given them up altogether, and content themselves with female servants, selecting a peculiarly stalwart specimen of the genus amazon to fulfil the duties of butler. She is, moreover, in many cases, dressed in a livery coat and waistcoat, which look very smart, although perhaps rather suggestive of the stage. Quite recently, at an afternoon party given in London, the guests were entirely served by a bevy of female servants, all dressed alike in black gowns, white waistcoats, and white caps trimmed with black ribbons. The effect was, on the whole, very pleasing, and the waiting was much more efficiently and neatly done than if it had been intrusted to a cohort of waiters. —The Arronaut.

Ice Water in Brazil.

"The use of ice water in this country is universal," said an old doctor, "but in Brazil it is but little used. It was thought that a factory for producing artificial ice would be very profitable there, where the temperature is very high. An English syndicate constructed the necessary works, but found that the natives would not touch ice water. Then, to tempt their palates by creating an appetite for it by constant use, the company placed free tanks of ice water upon the street corners of the cities. It was a novel plan, and the fruits of the investment are being borne. The use of ice water is increasing, but it is not yet a universal beverage."—Chicago Herald.

Something New in Leather.

Persons on the outlook for odd things in the way of foot gear have something new in leather in what is called by the trade Kordofan. This is really horse hide, a small part of the skin from the rump of each animal being available for the shoes. It is said to be pleasant to wear, and to last forever or thereabouts. The supply comes from the wild horses of South America and from the zebra and quaggia of Asia. The demand is not yet so extensive as to threaten the exterminating of those species.—New York Sun.

Some Things to Remember.

I have been told, even in cultivated, intellectual circles, that a young woman had better be in the kitchen or laundry than in the laboratory or class room of a college. "Women should be trained," such persons say, "to be wives and mothers." The finger of scorn has been lightly pointed at the mentally cultivated mothers and daughters who are unable to cook and scrub, who cannot make a mince pie or a plum pudding. Such persons forget with surprising facility all the cases of women who neglect the kitchen to indulge in the love sick sentimentality to to which they have been trained; who think too much of possible matrimonial chances to endanger them by scrubbing, or by giving ground for the suspicion that they cultivate any other faculty than the power to apostrophize the moonlight and to long for a lover. They do not care to remember that it is no whit better to wither under the influence of ignorance or sentiment, to cultivate a fondness for "gush," than to dry up the sensibilities like a book worm, or grow rigid and priggish as a pedant.

It is as bad to stunt human nature as to over stimulate it—to stop its progress in one way as in another. The danger is in going to extremes. The mass of men choose the golden mean, and we may trust women to avoid extravagance in the pursuit of learning. We may and ought to give her every help in the direction of life that her brothers possess. It is no longer doubtful, it is plain, that whatever other rights woman should have, those of the intellectual kingdom ought to be hers fully and freely. She should be the judge herself of how far she should go in exploring the mysteries of nature and of science.—Arthur Gilman in The Century.

Fermented Juice of the Grape.

Wine is the fermented juice of the grape, and is distinguished from other fermented and alcoholic liquors by containing bi-tartrate of potash, a constituent of the grape. Blackberries, currants, and other berries, by fermentation, will yield a wine, but the name of the berries from which obtained is always appended to the vinous product. When the term wine alone is used the fermented juice of the grape is signified, and anything else is a misnomer. The numerous varieties of wine are occasioned by difference of soil, climate, season, and by the kind, quality and condition of the grapes as to ripeness, the mode of fermentation, and by the manner and temperature at which the wine is preserved, and by its age.

The strong wines, such as sherry, port and Madeira, are made from grapes that are thoroughly ripened, and which, on account of containing a large amount of sugar, yield, when fermented, a greater amount of alcohol, which will range between 18 and 25 per cent. Claret contains about 12 per cent. and champagne about 10. Sweet wines, like tokay, are made from grapes so ripe that they are almost shriveled up to raisins, and therefore contain much sugar, and the fermentation is arrested before all the sugar is converted into alcohol, which will hardly reach 10 per cent. Champagne is bottled before the fermentation has ceased, and hence some of the carbonic acid resulting from the fermentation is retained in the wine, to be given off only when the bottle is opened. It is, perhaps, not too much to say that most wines exported from European wine countries are adulterated.—Professor W. P. Tonry in Baltimore Sun.

To Shampoo One's Own Hair.

Half the pleasure of having the hair washed and groomed is to have some one do it who knows how. In England, in the large stores, there is a department of hair dressing where an accomplished barber, with every convenience for showering and drying, will wash the hair of ladies for one shilling. In this country a good shampoo cost from fifty cents to $1—which is a large sum for so simple an operation.

After combing the snarls from the hair, braid it loosely and bind the end with a small elastic band. Draw tepid water in a basin and first wash the scalp thoroughly with castile soap; then let the braid fall in the water, soap it and wash as if clothes. Afterward thoroughly rinse and wring the braid in a towel. Wipe the head dry, undo the braid and brush out, beginning at the lower end, when it will not tangle. Let the hair loose in the sun and air and it will dry in less than half an hour. A woman's hair should be washed at least monthly if kept fine and healthy.—New York Evening Sun.

Fads of the Seashore.

One of the queer fads of the seashore is a sidewalk luncheon. All along the walks are booths where Vienna sausages are cooked and handed to you on a clam shell—a sausage on one shell and a baked potato on the other. You are supposed to sit on the sand and eat them without salt and lick your chops for more. Silly? Well, this is the place for silly things.

Another fad is crabbing. A party numbering from six to a dozen go out in the marsh channels and bait for crabs with a piece of beef tied to a line. The crab is just idiot enough to hang on until lifted into the boat.

And yet another is the moonlight fad—promenading the beach to listen to the sighing of the clams. Yes, clams sigh. That's one of their duties on a moonlight night. Some folks can't hear it, but a pair of lovers, with his arm around her waist and walking at a slow gait, can catch every sigh that a clam sighs.—Cor. Detroit Free Press.

Rivers Which Fish Desert.

Close observers have ascertained that rivers running through treeless tracts of country are nearly, if not quite, destitute of fish, and that fish will desert a stream from which timber has been removed, although they previously swarmed therein. In the propagation of fish it is not enough to place the fry in water; they must be provided with food, and the best means to do this is to preserve the border trees and insure a steady supply of water and food by preserving the forests whence the supply of food is derived. If new forests are cultivated on the barren ranges, many a stream now nearly empty during the dry seasons will be refilled with fish and food for the many.—The Timberman.

A Gift for the Emperor.

Among the gifts presented to the Emperor Francis Joseph on the occasion of his 58th birthday was a representation of a double eagle composed of 15,000 beetles, belonging to numerous species found in Austria-Hungary, and displaying all manner of hues. Beside the emblem are the members of the imperial family, printed in characters likewise composed of beetles. The donor is a gardener, and it has taken him, with the assistance of friends in all parts of the empire, two years to collect the insects; their arrangement has occupied him for three-quarters of a year.—New York Post.

The Mexican and His Blanket.

Did you ever hear anybody say "Don't hurry off in the heat of the day without your blanket?" It is a very common expression in the rural districts of the west and south. Well, in Mexico the expression is used as a remonstrance against the departure of a guest. Every Mexican, on coming to town from the country, carries a blanket with him. He does not go to the hotel and ask for lodgings, but finds shelter at almost any private house, particularly among the poor. He then lies down upon the stone floor, rolls himself in his blanket and goes promptly to sleep. In the morning he awakens at daylight, and, asking the blessing of heaven upon the house which sheltered him, he goes out to some plaza and there boils his coffee in the open square.—"R. M. Y." in St. Louis Republic.

Blind People in Russia.

An elaborate investigation has shown that the number of blind people in Russia is very unequally divided among the different races, there being only 8 blind in each 10,000 Poles, 19 in each 10,000 Russians, and as many as 83 in each 10,000 Votyoks. No less than one-eighth of the cases of blindness are due to small pox, and only one-half to direct eye diseases.—Arkansaw Traveler.

A THRIFTY PEOPLE.

MILLIONS OF MONEY LAID BY FOR A RAINY DAY.

The Saving Man's Dollar, and How He Houses It in Boston Banks—Watching the Crowd on a Busy Day—Deposits and Depositors.

At the beginning of the year of grace 1888 there were fifteen savings banks in Boston, having in charge about $68,000,000 belonging to nearly 325,000 depositors. Since the first of the year two more savings banks have been established in the city, so that these figures are under rather than over the facts at the present moment. It may truly be said that in no city in the country, or, for that matter, in the world, are savings banks more conservatively, honorably and safely conducted than in Boston. These local banks have, as a rule, had public confidence, and their reputation leaves nothing to be desired. An officer in one of the savings banks informs the writer that the major portion of the depositors are women. When asked why this is so he gave it as his opinion that the women are not so much given to making "investments" as the men. They prefer to put their money in a reputable institution where they know it will be "safe," and where it will draw a certain interest.

Post yourself in a convenient corner at one of the leading savings banks on a busy day and watch the crowd. As an opportunity to study humanity this could hardly be excelled. At the noon hour the depositors come by dozens, some to leave money and some to take it. Those who leave the money seem to have the best of it, if one may judge by their faces. A man always draws on his deposit with an air of regret, or, at any rate, there are few cases in which this will not hold true. At the head of the line there is a little old woman who is not at all at her ease. The line behind presses upon her, and she does not relish being hurried, although it is evident that she will be nothing loath to leave the place once she has completed her transaction. She has come, it appears, with an order from her son, who has an account here and who is at home ill, and she wants $10. But the order is not properly filled up, and the teller tries to explain the error and inform her with as much courtesy and calms as time will permit, that she must go home and have the mistake rectified before she can have the money. This she does not understand, and you can plainly see that she entertains her "suspicions" of the bank. "It's her Jim's money, an' she's a right to it when he tells her to come and get it," and she half threatens to "have the law on the place" if the cashier will not stand and deliver.

Time is being wasted, and the crowd becomes impatient, and, finally, some one in the line assures the old lady that the matter will be "all right" if she will follow the advice of the cashier. So off she goes, mumbling. Then comes a man of about 30 or 35, looking quite prosperous, and holding a bank book in which a number of bills are snugly reposing.

"You can't deposit any more money, sir, your account is full," says the receiver.

"No more money! Why, what do you mean by that? Thought banks would take as much money as you'd give 'em."

"We are not permitted to allow any one to deposit more than $1,000, and your account has already reached that amount, I find."

"Must I draw it out then?"

"Oh, no; you can allow it to remain until, with interest, it accumulates to the extent of $1,000. After that time, although you may let the money remain here, it will draw no more interest."

"Queer business, that," exclaims the prosperous man, who thereupon takes himself off.

This may seem "queer business" to the person who knows nothing of savings banks, yet it may be explained by the fact that savings banks were not intended for well to do people, but for folk of humble means. Of course, if you are fortunate enough to have $1,000 in one bank, you can go to another bank and open an account, but if the officials have any reason to suspect that you are a man of means they may question you very closely, and, if they are not satisfied with your replies, they are at liberty to reject your financial offering altogether.

Here comes a mother asking if she will be permitted to deposit money in her child's name, although the child is only two or three months old. She finds that she can do so, and she is delighted. There are a great many calls at the savings banks for purposes of this sort. Parents, also, frequently deposit small sums on the anniversaries of their children's birth, and they allow the money to remain in the bank and accumulate until the children "come of age." Executors often use these banks to deposit the funds of an estate during the two years the law allows them for settling up affairs. Religious and charitable organizations are exempt from the $1,000 restriction. The average rate of interest paid by the Massachusetts savings banks last year was 4.06 per cent.

Two lines of people come streaming into the bank, one line going to the receiving teller and the other line to the paying teller. Men, women, boys and girls make up the crowd. Sometimes, especially on Saturdays, a whole family will troop into the place while "dad" draws something for the marketing, or for clothing the young ones; or perhaps there is a family celebration of some kind on foot, and they all want a share of the spoil. Boys are generally very proud when they make their first deposits. They already begin to feel like capitalists, and they are generally pretty faithful to their savings.

Clerks, bookkeepers, office boys, saleagirls, newsboys, bootblacks, young exquisites whose fathers have given them some pocket money on condition that they will put by a certain sum every week, mechanics, masons, teamsters, young maids and old ones, old men and old women, all or the most of them bearing marks of their respective trades or callings, and some of them the tools of their trades, come into the bank, and fall in line. It is easy enough to distinguish the habitues, so to speak, from the new comers; the first go about their business in a very matter of fact fashion, and the others fidget, ask all sorts of irrelevant questions, and are often as nervous when signing their own death warrants. The poorer and middling classes most generally patronize the savings banks because the sums they have on hand are not sufficient to warrant them in taking the trouble to invest in real estate, or in other ways. There are thousands of widows whose names are on the bank books, some of them treasuring the remnants of insurance money, or little dividends, or government pensions, and others bringing their weekly earnings.—Boston Herald.

Railways in South America.

The average reader will be hardly prepared to learn that in the Argentine Republic railways are multiplying so rapidly that it is proposed to introduce legislation against "paralleling." Competing and unnecessary railways are being projected in large numbers, and the country is fairly wild over railways. The republic has already a very creditable system, but needs some additional lines and some extensions. But the projects are coming up in astonishing numbers, far beyond the needs of the country, their promoters being stimulated by the concessions and guarantees which the government has been making.—Public Opinion.

Handwork and Brain Culture.

Professor Joseph Le Conte declares that for every grade of culture, whether of the individual or of the race, there is a corresponding grade of handwork necessary for the best brain culture. In the child of pre-school age and in the savage and in palæolithic man, it is the simple use of the hand, or assisted by rude implements; in the schoolboy or girl, as also in the next higher grade of races, it is by the use of those finer instruments which we call tools; and in the university, as in the most civilized races, it is by the use of scientific instruments and machines.—

ITALIAN ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.

First Invented by Pious Sisters—In a Famous Factory—Handwork.

Artificial flowers were first invented by pious nuns. In the Italian convents the altars and shrines of saints were, up to the end of the Eighteenth century, decorated with artificial flowers, laboriously put together of paper parchment and other stiff materials. Since then the "Italian flowers," which are made in Venetian factories of the imperfect cocoons of silk worms, have become famous for their daintiness, which makes them particularly suitable for toilet decorations. Besides these silk flowers other artificial flowers are made in Venice, whence nearly all Italy is supplied, and whence whole wagon loads are exported to other countries.

I have been over one of the Venetian flower factories, for no sooner has the visitor to Venice taken his early cup of chocolate at Florian's, near the Marcus place, when the cicerone appears, offering to show him the "famous" factory of the "famous Italian flowers." This factory is situated in one of the gray old houses of the Frezzaria, and several hundred girls are occupied in it. In the warehouse the most wonderful reproductions of natural flowers are exhibited in glass cases, and it seems in many cases as if not only the richest and most brilliant colors, but the very scent of the flowers, had been stolen from nature, for some of the artificial flowers are steeped in the perfume distilled from the flower which it represents. Any one wishing to take home some souvenir of Venice can have his choice of beautiful and often fantastic objects at the factory.

In the upper stories of the house the girls sit at their work, constructing, with clever hands, the most beautiful works of art, for all the most expensive artificial flowers are nearly exclusively made by hand, and their value depends solely on the manual dexterity and taste of the poorly clad and mostly delicate looking girls, sitting at long tables, and inhaling the unhealthy dust of the dyed materials. No machinery could replace the dexterity and taste. Last century a Swiss invented a machine for cutting out the leaves and petals, but it can only be used for the smallest kinds, such as are wanted for hyacinths, lilies of the valley, and other small flowers. In larger petals the irregularities of manual work are preferred to the stiff and correct forms produced by machinery. The material of which the petals are made is woven in special factories: the scissors and other tools used by the girls, as well as the presses in which the veins are traced on the leaves, are of a shape specially adapted to the work.

Each part of a flower is made by specialists. In one room, for instance, only stalks of flowers and leaves are made: in another fruits and berries of all kinds are cast, if they are of wax, or blown, if of glass. The cleverest workers are employed in making blossoms of the single petals, and bouquets, wreaths, and garlands of the single blossoms. It is very interesting to watch this process and to see how, first, the center of a flower is constructed, then the petals put round, next the green leaves, and so forth, till a flower or a branch is complete.—The Gartenlaube.

Example for Holiday Seekers.

When Maestro Verdi arrived at Montecatini to take the waters and with them a well earned holiday, he found that the chief piece of furniture in the suite of rooms prepared for him was a piano. Without saying a word, the composer took the music of his "Trovatore," which had been put on the music stand as a gentle ovation, locked the piano, and said to the son of the hotelkeeper, "Take me to the place whence I can see the deepest abyss." The young man, somewhat abashed at the proposal, made in solemn tones, led Verdi to the top of the Marlenberg, whence the latter, who was so tired that he was hardly able to stand, hurled the key into the depths, saying, "The Virgin be praised now I have accomplished an act which will greatly help me to enjoy and benefit by my stay. On the day of my departure from here I will see that the key is replaced." Holiday seekers, go and do likewise, leaving behind you the keys of whatever workshops yo come from.—Home Journal.

The Dictionary at Hand.

A dictionary (an unabridged one if the means of the family permit) should have a place in every household; it should be kept in full sight, not shut away in a bookcase or closet. If there are children they should be taught the proper use of it, and encouraged to turn to it whenever they hear in conversation or find in reading a word the meaning of which they do not understand. In writing also, if in the least uncertain as to the correct spelling of a word, or as to the propriety of using it in that place, recourse should be had to the dictionary.—Good Housekeeping.

Growth of the Florists' Trade.

At the florists' convention in New York one of the addresses was on the wonderful growth of the florists' trade in this country. In 1840 Isaac McKenna was one of the few florists in New York. He worked like a slave, standing all day long on Wall street with a basket of flowers on his arm, shouting his wares and congratulating himself when fortune smiled on him to the extent of $2 per day. Now some 30,000 buds a year are sold in New York alone, and thousands of stores are devoted to the sale of flowers.—Chicago Herald.

The Youngest War Veteran.

The man who claims to be the youngest war veteran in the country is Charles L. Stone, of Philadelphia. He was 14 years of age when he carried a gun at the battle of Gettysburg. At that battle he was wounded in the left arm by a rifle ball. Part of the "funny bone" had to be cut away, and he says that his appreciation of a joke is not as vivid as it should be. But he still has the humerus of his right arm. That ought to help him a good deal in keeping up with American wit.—New York World.

A Case of Necessity.

Visitor (to convict)—What are you in for, friend?

Convict—I'm an ex-policeman, sir; I'm in for stealing.

Visitor—That's bad. Can I do anything for you?

Convict—If you could send me in a pint of peanuts, sir, you would save my life. I was on the force so long, I can't live without 'em.—The Epoch.

School Children in China.

Little girls who don't like to go to school should live in China, little boys who don't like to go should keep away from the Celestial empire. There the girls do not have to go at all, and the boys begin when they are 6 years old. School begins at daylight, and closes when it is too dark to read. There are no vacations, no half holidays, and not much fun of any sort.—New York Sun.

The Bible in Shorthand.

In the library of Dr. Williams, in London, is a copy of the Bible in shorthand. It is exquisitely written, and is said to have belonged to an apprentice of the time of James II, who feared that the Bible was about to be prohibited, and so wrote this copy.—Brooklyn Eagle.

The Moon Frozen.

Mr. S. E. Peal, of Sitsagar, Assam, supposes the moon to be entirely covered with snow, with frozen and ice covered seas, and thus accounts for the chief features of the lunar landscape, including the absence of water.—Arkansaw Traveler.

A College Course.

In the United States one man in every 200 takes a college course; in England, one in every 500; in Scotland, one in every 600; in Germany, one in every 213.

Renan said recently that "France will perish in a literary sense because of her young writers. It is impossible to write well before the age of 40."

THE FOND FAITHFUL HEART.

Deep down 'neath the bosom of ocean
Unsounded by plummet or line,
At peace from the storm and commotion,
That rage o'er its billows of brine,
There are secrets that time shall not fathom,
There are jewels unknown to earth's mart;
As deep, as true, and as precious
Is the voice of the fond, faithful heart.
—Jessie Bartlett Davis.

Various Uses for Sawdust.

The uses for sawdust are steadily multiplying, and it is in ever increasing demand. It is used very extensively in packing goods for shipment. For stabling purposes it is used quite largely, being cheaper and cleaner than straw. Many thousands of cords are used yearly in the manufacture of terra cotta. It also enters largely into the construction of apartment houses, for filling walls and floors to deaden sound. These are but a few of the uses for which sawdust is in demand. Shingle excelsior, when made of cedar, is an excellent moth exterminator, and is much used in packing. Planer shavings are used for all kinds of packing, and also for bedding in stables, stock cars and stockyards.—Bangor (Me.) Industrial Journal.

A Story of Longfellow.

A New York paper, in some pleasant gossip about Mr. Longfellow, tells a story of the way he treated the charges of plagiarism against the Indian poem "Hiawatha," in following closely both the form and substance of "The Kalevala," the national epic of Finland. When they began to appear he showed a profound indifference on the subject; but before long his publisher thought best to call his attention to them, and suggested that a reply from the poet be written. "Well, I'll think about it," said Mr. Longfellow, and there the matter dropped. The press continued to echo and re-echo the charge; and the publisher again called on the poet, saying, "Really, Mr. Longfellow, I think it is high time this charge was answered." Again Longfellow said, "I'll see about it," adding, quietly, "How is the book selling?" "Oh, wonderfully well," said the publisher. "Better than my other books?" "Oh, much better," and he named the figures.

Shortly after this interview (Mr. Longfellow still keeping silence), The Tribune came out with almost a page of broadside on the subject. The publisher was now really excited. He called on the poet

The Columbian.

G. B. Elwell, J. E. Bittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1888.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GROVER CLEVELAND,
of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ALLEN G. THURMAN,
of Ohio.

John W. Johnson has been acquitted at Lock Haven of the charge of murdering Isaiah Colby.

It is a significant fact that the Democrats made large gains on the Republicans in nearly all the fisheries districts of Maine. The fisherman approved the fisheries treaty and endorsed the President's message.—*Ex.*

MERCY is so good a servant that it will never allow its master to die a beggar. The virtues that lie in Warner's Log Cabin Plasters are as beneficient and lasting as the qualities of mercy. Best and cheapest porousedplaster in the market.

There will be another added to the list of executive departments, and the Commissioner of Agriculture will become a Cabinet officer, unless the President interpose his veto. The Senate concurred in the house bill creating the new department, with the exception of the fifth section, transferring the Weather Bureau to its management. The House will probably except the defeat of this section rather than risk losing the entire bill, and the measure as passed by the Senate will be sent to the President for approval. The trouble with the creation of this new department is that it will have to be duplicated in the interest of every other great industry. The manufacturers will be asking for a Cabinet officer, the mining interests will claim that they are entitled to one, while the railways will be asking why they should be left out in the cold in the matter of Cabinet representation. And who shall say that one industry has a greater claim to a seat in the Cabinet than another?—*Times.*

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24th, 1888.

Mr. Cleveland and Private-Secretary Lamont spent Sunday in Philadelphia with Mr. Singerly, proprietor of that staunch tariff reform paper, the daily *Record*. It is said that several New York friends joined them there, and it is more likely that politics was one of the subjects discussed.

The Chinese exclusion bill was placed in Mr. Cleveland's hands Friday morning, having passed both Houses, and Friday evening Secretary Bayard received a dispatch from the United States Minister to China stating that the treaty has been rejected by the Emperor. To the superstitious this will appear like another piece of "Cleveland luck," for there are many people who thought that Mr. Cleveland would veto the bill on the ground that its passage before the Chinese government had acted on the treaty was a breach of international courtesy—and so it was. But now the bill just meets the wants of the country, and the treaty having been rejected, there is no doubt about the signing of the bill. In this connection it may be well enough to state that the Congressional delegation from the Pacific slope are all glad that the treaty has been rejected, as they regard the bill just passed as a much better remedy for the evil complained of.

The Republican Senators have heard from home, and once more the country is promised a substitute for the Mills bill, in a few days. They held a caucus on Saturday, which they say was only called for a general interchange of opinion, but the impression is that the tariff bill was the principal subject of discussion. They took no vote and reached no final conclusion.

The President and Mrs. Cleveland have been invited to go to Richmond, Virginia, October 24, to review the parade at the opening of the exposition.

Secretary Fairchild has gone to New York for a short vacation. During his absence Assistant-Secretary Thompson will act as secretary.

Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Folsom have gone to the Adirondacks, where Mr. Cleveland hopes to join them soon, provided that he can get away from here long enough.

Representative Kilgore, by an objection, prevented the joint resolution appropriating $100,000 for the yellow fever sufferers from passing the House. It has passed the Senate and is certain to pass the House, but Mr. Kilgore's objection compels it to go through the regular routine.

Gen. W. C. Newberry, president of the celebrated Iroquois Club, of Chicago, has been nominated by the President as Postmaster of that city, to succeed Mr. Judd, who has resigned.

Representative Foran, one of the few Democrats who did not vote for the Mills bill, says he thinks that it now looks much brighter for Mr. Cleveland than it has heretofore. His reason for thinking this, is that no one denies that a revision and reduction of the tariff is necessary, and that thus far the Republicans have formulated no plan for reducing the surplus or correcting the evils of the present tariff schedule.

Secretary Cotman, will probably soon be the official title of the popular gentleman who presides over the Department of Agriculture, the House bill making that change having been passed by the Senate. As the House passed the bill it transferred the weather bureau to the new department, but that section has been struck out by the Senate.

The action of the acting chairman of House Committee on Enrolled Bills in refusing to present to the President the Chinese exclusin bill, which had passed both Houses, until such time as he chose, brought out the curious fact that there was no law or regulation on the subject. A resolution has already been offered in the Senate properly regulating the matter.

John G. Parkhurst, of Michigan, has been nominated Minister to Belgium.

Capt. Henry W. Lawler, of the Fourth Cavalry, the celebrated Indian-fighter, has been promoted to be Major and Inspector-General.

General P. A. Collins, who was chairman of the St. Louis convention, says that making a comparison with this date four years ago, the Democratic prospects are just 20 per cent. better now than then. In view of the fact that it is only necessary to hold our own to win, the outlook is flattering.

Ex-Gov. A. G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, says the re-election of Cleveland is already in the air.

The sugar and copper trusts are to have hearings this week by the Senate tariff sub-committee.

Ex-Representative Jerry Murphy, of Iowa, says that in two years more that State will be Democratic.

In order to show the Republicans how much they desire to see their tariff bill introduced, the Democratic members of the Senate Finance Committee have agreed that the bill shall be reported to the Senate the same day it comes from the sub-committee. The Democrats will, of course, report the Mills bill.

Senator Beck is reported somewhat better, although still too unwell to resume his duties. It is rumored that his trouble is similiar to that which killed General Sheridan.

Senators Morgan, Sherman and Evarts are a sub-committee to which the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs have referred the Canadian Retaliation bill. The Republicans will try to pigeon-hole this bill in committee.

Representative S. S. Cox is Speaker *pro tem.* during the absence of Mr. Carlisle.

Killed By a Constable.

PURSUED BY A JEERING MOB HE FIRES UPON ONE OF THE LEADERS.

WILKES-BARRE, Sept. 23.—Shortly after midnight this morning Constable Dennis Gallagher, of the Third Ward of this city, shot and fatally wounded Thomas Ryan, a young man, whose home is in Syracuse, N. Y., but who has been working in this city as an hostler for the past year. Gallagher had arrested a young man named Owen Brady for disorderly conduct and taken him to the lockup. Brady's friends endeavored to release him and raised a disturbance on the streets. They were joined by a large crowd of men and boys, who followed Gallagher from the lockup through the streets shouting and jeering him, and crying out, "kill him," "mob him," "knock his brains out."

Gallagher became greately excited, and on East Market Street drew his revolver and threstened to shoot any who came near him. Policeman Broadhead told Gallagher he would have to arrest him. Gallagher pointed his pistol at the policeman and called out: "Keep away, Broadhead or I'll put a bullet through you." Gallagher started to walk down Washington Street backwards, holding the crowd at bay with his pistol. Before he had gone ten yards several of the crowd sprang forward at him. Ryan was the first and as he approached, Gallagher, with his pistol within six inches of his chest, fired and Ryan dropped like a log. The crowd fell back, and for a moment Gallagher stood with the smoking pistol in his hand and his victim at his feet. Then Broadhead sprang forward to seize him and Gallagher pulled the trigger again but the pistol missed fire.

Gallagher was then locked up and this morning was committed to jail. Ryan died to-night.

Two Methods.

The Democratic National Committee appeals openly to the people who believe in its policy for money with which to pay the "lawful, proper and necessary outlays required by the canvass."

The Republican League, saying "we want money and want it at once," applied by secret circular to rich manufacturers as those who "receive the sole benefit of the tariff laws," and some of whom, said its circular, "make large fortunes every year when times are prosperous." Its demand was accompanied by a threat to "put the manufacturers of Pennsylvania under the fire and fry all the fat out of them" if they did not stop "reaping the fruits of the tariff policy without any deduction for political expenses."

For twenty years and more the Republican party levied upon its officeholders, the servants of the people, assessments for its campaign fund. The Democratic Committee says that "no person in the public service is, for that reason, under any obligation to contribute to any political fund or render any political service."

Which method of raising money is more in the interest of the people and of the reforms which they demand?—*World.*

Charles Evans, of Audenried, and Miss Nora Bright, of Minersville, were to have been married last week, but after the guests had assembled at the residence of the bride's parents, the groomsman was singularly absent. A telegram sent to his home revealed the unpleasant fact that he had left for Akron, O. The present whereabouts of the truant husband is unknown. Miss Bright is a handsome and accomplished young lady. She bears the disappointment in a philosophical manner.

LOG CABINS, lacking elegance, were yet comfortable homes. Health and hapiness were found in them. The best of the simple remedies used are given to the world in Warner's Log Cabin Remedies made by Warner of Safe Cure feme. Regulate the regulator with Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla.

Afraid of the People.

"The Mills Bill is only a step," says Gen. Harrison, and "the important question is not so much the length of the step as the direction of it." He insists that "the Democratic party will if supported by the country, place the tariff laws upon a purely revenue basis," and "this is practical Free Trade."

Like the protected monopolists themselves, their candidate is afraid to let the people see the result of a reduction of the war tariff. Gen. Harrison argues that any abatement of the duties would result in injury to our industries and our workingmen. And yet, led by a purblind logic, he insists that the country would like the injury so much that it would persist in inflicting more of it until "practical Free Trade" would result. A burnt child dreads the fire. But the Republican candidate says in effect that the people are such fools that they would persist in burning their arms off after sacrificing their fingers.

Is this a Government of the people, by the people, for the people, or a Government of plutocrats, by politicians, for monopolists? "*If supported by the country,*" as Gen. Harrison says, has not the Democratic party a right to reduce the taxes in any way that the people decree? If a little reduction works well, have the people not a right to order more? If it works ill, are they likely to continue the process?

The Democratic party is not afraid either of its policy or of the people. The Republican party distrusts both its policy and the people.—*The World.*

The Great Virginia Industrial Exposition —Reduced Rates via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Virginia Agricultural, Mechanical, and Tobacco Exposition will be held at Richmond, beginning October 3d and closing November 21st, 1888. This exposition will be the best exhibit of the industrial and agricultural resources of the upper south ever held. Beside an extensive display of agricultural products and fine stock, a special section will be devoted to tobacco, illustrating all its phases from the plant to the pipe. The special features embrace a bench show, running and trotting races, and numerous other forms of interesting entertainment. The capital of the Old Dominion is an exceptionally interesting place, and with the extraordinary attractions offered by the exposition, and the delightful climate of this season, the pleasure of a visit is greatly enhanced.

For the benefits of the hosts of people who will desire to visit the city under these favorable circumstances, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Richmond every Monday and Thursday during the continuance of the exposition, good to return until November 26th inclusive, from all principal stations on its system at a single fare for the round trip.

Briefly Political.

Labor doesn't intend to get along without capital, but it does intend that capital shall not have it all its own way.—*Williamsport Sun and Banner.*

The Democratic principle is to limit the revenue to the real need of the government. It is opposed to taxation for a surplus or a tariff for bounties.—*Reading Telegram.*

The renomination of Speaker Carlisle as a Representative to Congress is a well-deserved tribute to one of the ablest, best and most consistent of the Democratic leaders in Congress.—*Buffalo Times.*

The voter that sustains the monopoly breeding tariff is an humble packmule, he's the great American camel with a hump on him—one for trusts and the other for protection to conspiracies.—*Duluth Paragrapher.*

No man in the Republican party commanded more attention and won more love and respect than General Grant. He had opinions and expressed them. One of his sayings is worth quoting in these days of tariff discussion. Here it is: "A tariff on raw materials is protection to the foreign manufacturer."—*N. Y. Graphic.*

Court Proceedings.

Court met on Monday morning, Sept. 24, Hons. H. M. Hinckley, President Judge, and Hon. C. B. McHenry and C. G. Murphy associates, on the bench.

Constables returns taken.

John P. Hannan appointed foreman of the grand jury.

Commonwealth vs. Geo. T. Hoppes fornication and bastardy, recognizance taken for appearance next term.

Commonwealth vs. J. H. Ikeler nol pros. allowed.

Commonwealth vs. Josiah F. Bower, fornication and bastardy, recognizance taken for appearance next term.

On motion of C. W. Miller W. K. West of Montour county was admitted to practice in Columbia county.

Commonwealth vs. John Cluves, fornication and bastardy, recognizance forfeited to be respited on defendant's appearance at next term.

Commonwealth vs. James Yost, as sault and battery, nol pros. allowed.

Commonwealth vs. John Monahan, assault and battery, recognizance forfeited to be respited on defendant's appearance at next term.

The following reports of sale were confirmed nisi:

Estates of J. H. Harman, Bryn Sion Church, Daniel Force, Henry C. Yost, Henry D. Knorr, Amos Grassley, Robert Finney.

Commonwealth vs. George Fulmer, larcency, true bill.

John W. Evans sworn as a citizen of the U. S.

Commonwealth vs. J. Reeder, defendant discharged under the insolvent law.

Report of commission on division of Greenwood township into two election districts confirmed nisi.

The following auditor's reports confirmed nisi.

Estates of Henry Hoffman, Jane Vance, Daniel Thomas, T. J. Hutchison, John G. Moore, S. A. Caswell.

Return of inquest in estate of Reuben Bogart confirmed nisi.

Sale of real estate ordered in estate of Albert Ammerman.

Report of sale of real estate of William Herbert, a lunatic, confirmed nisi.

Report of reviewers against a road in Conyngham near Abraham Sharp's, confirmed nisi.

Return of inquest in estate of Jonas Doty confirmed nisi.

Report of viewers of a road in Pine township near H. P. Bogart's confirmed nisi.

Commonwealth vs. Harry Bird, larcency, true bill.

Report of viewers of a road in Benton and Jackson near George McHenry's in favor of a road, confirmed nisi.

Report of viewers in favor of a road in Scott township near J. M. Shives confirmed nisi.

Report of viewers in favor of a road in Benton township near J. J. Karns confirmed visi.

Report of re-reviewers in favor of a road in Benton near J. J. McHenry's confirmed nisi.

Report of reviewers in favor of a road in Greenwood near W. W. Eves' confirmed nisi.

Report of viewers in favor of a road in Benton near B. & S. depot confirmed nisi.

Report of viewers in favor of a road in Madison near John Cox's confirmed nisi.

Report of sale of real estate of Samuel A. Worman, confirmed nisi.

Commonwealth vs. Thos. Jones, threats &c, capias awarded.

Inquest in partition awarded in estate of William Johnson.

Report of viewers against a road in Sugarloaf near Thos. Smith's confirmed nisi.

Road in Jackson near George Rumley's, order to viewers continued and J. L. Edwards appointed instead of D. S. Robbins.

Cyrus Robbins appointed county auditor in place of Amos Hartman, removed from county.

Commonwealth vs. Geo. Fulmer, larcency, case tried, verdict guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Charles Fredericks, assault and battery, true bill.

Commonwealth vs. Chas. Hammer, assault and battery, true bill.

Commonwealth vs. Harry Bird, larcency, case tried, verdict guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Charles Holland assault and battery, true bill.

Commonwealth vs. Charles Fredericks, case tried, verdict guilty.

The court made the following order relative to naturalization: All applicants for citizenship, before their petition will be considered by the court, must present themselves to a committee of three members of the bar, who must examine each applicant as to his qualification for citizenship, and as to his knowledge of the constitution of the United States; and the report of the committee must accompany the petition presented to the court."

J. G. Freeze, C. G. Barkley and L. S. Wintersteen were appointed as such committee.

East Benton.

We are no weather grumblers. Let it rain.

Mrs. J. C. Tubbs raised and presented to Mrs. Judge Krickbaum a tomato which weighed 3 pounds and 2 ounces.

Philip Gibbons raised a potato that weighed 3 pounds and 4 ounces.

Alonzo Albertson is moving his steam sawmill on John Ashelman's timber tract along Ravencreek, and will commence operations in a short time.

Rev. A. Houtz and family visited their parishioners in this locality, last week. An 18 years' pastorage on a single charge needs no comments. It is self evident that his services are appreciated.

The corn, now fully matured, is a bountiful crop. It is partially cut and shocked.

Peter Kase, an aged citizen is in declining health.

Jesse Albertson, near Cambra will be 91 years old on the 7th of November.

Jap Shultz bought J. C. Tubbs' farm, and J. F. Ashelman bought the Kennedy lot.

"The law is not made for a righteous man, but for the lawless"—hence the abominable cry for "protection."

C. C. Hughes of Cambra now conducts the Academy of that place. We hope the people will patronize this able teacher liberally.

Prof. Calhoun has returned to his home at Harrisburg.

The recent heavy rains have caused rough roads. Seldom is our community visited by such frequent and heavy rainfalls.

Court this week and next. Look out, we are coming too.

A horse and bridle were missing at Jonestown last Sunday morning. They belong to Hal. Hoyt and supposed to have been stolen.

The text for the Harvest Home services last Sunday at St. James' was selected from Leviticus XXIII 39. The sermon was historic, relating to past, present and future, was personal and general, instructive and edifying, and applicable to all ages; races, conditions and people, and highly appreciated by an overcrowded audience. The decorations, so tastefully arranged, were both ornamental and practical, consisting of choice specimens of all the cerials and fruits raised in the community. A sash was presented for the occasion by Jonestown friends on which was painted a cross, ornamented with twining vines bearing beautiful flowers. The painting was accomplished by Miss Anna E. Hostler of Jonestown, and evinced a high degree of skill and proficency in the art. The select music rendered by the choir was excellent.

Freeman D. Bower and family in company with Mrs. Elizabeth Bender, all of Berwick, were visiting friends in Germany last Saturday and Sunday.

Salt Rheum

The agonies of those who suffer from severe salt rheum are indescribable. The cleansing, healing, purifying influences of Hood's Sarsaparilla are unequalled by any other medicine.

"I take pleasure in recommending Hood's Sarsaparilla, for it has done wonders for me. I had salt rheum very severely, affecting me over nearly my entire body. Only those who have suffered from this disease in its worst form can imagine the extent of my affliction. I tried many medicines, but failed to receive benefit until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. Then the disease began to subside, the

Agonizing Itch and Pain

disappeared, and now I am entirely free from the disease. My blood seems to be thoroughly purified, and my general health is greatly benefited." LYMAN ALLEN, Sexton N. E. Church, North Chicago, Ill.

"My son had salt rheum on his hands and the calves of his legs, so bad that they would crack open and bleed. He took Hood's Sarsaparilla and is entirely cured." J. B. STANTON, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

From 108 to 135

"I was seriously troubled with salt rheum for three years, and receiving no benefit from medical treatment I decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I am now entirely cured of salt rheum; my weight has increased from 108 lbs. to 135." MRS. ALICE SMITH, Stamford, Conn.

If you suffer from salt rheum, or any blood disease, try Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has cured many others, and will cure you.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPP'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.* Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists,
sept 28-3-4t. London, England.

POND'S EXTRACT

VEGETABLE

PAIN DESTROYER

INVALUABLE FOR
ALL PAINS AND INFLAMMATIONS.

Sore Throat, Diphtheria. Use the Extract promptly. Delay is dangerous. Relief assured.

Sores, Sprains, Bruises. It is cooling, cleansing, and Healing.

Catarrh. Pond's Extract is unsurpassed for Catarrh, Cold in the Head, &c. (See page 11, in Book of Directions wrapped around each bottle.)

Rheumatism, Neuralgia. No other preparation has cured more cases of these distressing complaints than Pond's Extract. Try it!

Hemorrhages. Bleeding from the Lungs, Stomach, Nose, or from any cause, is speedily controlled and stopped.

Piles. Pond's Extract is undoubtedly the best remedy known for Piles. The use of Pond's Extract Ointment in connection with the Extract is highly recommended. (See p. 15, Book of Directions wrapped around each bottle.)

Female Complaints. In the majority of female diseases the Extract can be used, as is well known, with the greatest benefit. Full directions accompany each bottle.

Pond's Extract is Known Everywhere.

It is used in the household of the President as well as that of the humblest citizen; by members of the army and the navy, the Bar and the Bench, the pulpit and the press—all ranks and classes of people.

CAUTION.

Pond's Extract Has been imitated. The genuine has the words "Pond's Extract" blown in the glass, and our picture trade-mark on surrounding buff wrapper. None other is genuine. Always insist on having Pond's Extract. Take no other preparation.

It is never sold in bulk or by measure.

Sold everywhere, Prices, 50c., $1, $1.75.

Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5th Ave., New York.

POND'S EXTRACT OINTMENT.

PILES.

This *Ointment* is specially recommended for *Piles*.

If used in connection with *Pond's Extract* it will be found invaluable.

Also for *Burns, Scalds, Eruptions, &c., &c.* Testimonials from all classes. Price 50c. Sold by all Druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price. Put up only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5th Ave., N.Y.

LIST OF PREMIUMS

TO BE AWARDED BY THE

Benton Agricultural Society,

AT THEIR FIFTH ANNUAL FAIR

TO BE HELD AT

BENTON Columbia Co., Pa.

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday,

October 3rd, 4th, 5th & 6th.

CLASS 1.

Division 1—Stallions.

Thoroughbred best with pedigree	$8 00	$4 00	.....
Native best 4 years old and up	6 00	4 00	2 00
" " between 3 and 4 years	4 00	2 00	.....
" " " 2 and 3 years	3 00	2 00	.....

Division 2—Mares.

Brood mare, best, with colt at her side	6 00	4 00	2 00

Division 3—Draft Horses.

Best pair draft horses	5 00	2 50	.....
" mare or gelding 1 year old	2 00	1 00	.....
" " between 2 and 3 years	2 00	1 00	.....
Best mare or gelding 3 years and up	5 00	2 50	.....

Division 4—Carriage Horses

Best single driving horse or mare	4 00	2 00	.....
" pair horses or mares	5 00	3 00	.....
" horse or mare gaited for saddle	2 00	1 00	.....

CLASS 2.

Division 1—Cattle.

Best blooded bull, with pedigree, 3 years and up	8 00	4 00	.....
Best blooded bull, with pedigree, under 3 years old	4 00	2 00	.....
Best blooded cow, with pedigree	6 00	3 00	.....
" " heifer	4 00	2 00	.....
" " calf, 6 mths. or under	2 00	1 00	.....

Division 2—Native Cattle.

Best bull over 3 years old	5 00	3 00	2 00
" " under 3 years	5 00	2 00	1 00
" cow	5 00	3 00	2 00
" heifer	3 00	2 00	.....
" calf under 6 months	1 00	50	.....

Division 3—Working Cattle.

Best yoke	4 00	2 00	.....

CLASS 3.

Division 1—Sheep, Blooded.

Best buck, with pedigree, 2 years and up	4 00	2 00	.....
Best buck under 2 years	3 00	1 50	.....
" " ewe	3 00	1 50	.....

Division 2—Native

Best buck	2 00	1 00	.....
" lamb	1 00	50	.....
" ewe	2 00	1 00	.....
" ewes, 5 in a pen	3 00	1 50	.....

Division 3—Swine.

Best boar	3 00	2 00	.....
" sow with litter pigs, not less than 5	3 00	1 50	.....
Best pair pigs under 3 mon'ths	3 00	1 50	.....
" shoats, 6 or more in pen	3 00	2 00	.....

CLASS 4.

Not less than three of each.

Plymouth rocks	$	50
Langshangs		50
Wyandottes		50
Light brahmas		50
Dark brahmas		50
Partridge cochins		50
Black cochins		50
Buff cochins		50
White cochins		50
Houdans		50
Hamburgs, each variety		50
White leghorns		50
Brown leghorns		50
White-faced black Spanish		50
Polish, each variety		50
Crevecœur		50
Bantams, each variety		50
Each other variety		50
Turkeys, each variety		1 00
Second best		50
Turkey, weight 40 lbs. or over		3 00
Geese, each variety		75
Ducks, each variety		50
Pigeons, each variety		50
Display of pigeons, any or all sorts, owned by exhibitor		1 00
Pheasants each variety		50
Quails		50
Lop-eared rabbits		50
Common rabbits		50
Guinea fowls, white		50
" " pearl		50
Pea fowls white		50
" colored		50
Guinea pigs		50
Display, any or all kinds, owned by one exhibitor		2 00
second best		1 00

Fowls to be judged according to the American standard of excellence. Those not possessing merit and worth are not entitled to prizes.

CLASS 5.

Division 1—Grain and Seed.

Yellow corn, bushel			75
White north, "			75
Dent corn, "			75
Wheat, "			1 00
Second best			75
Barley, bushel			75
Oats, "			75
Buckwheat, bushel			75
Rye, "			75
Peas, "			75
Beans, "			75
Clover seed, half bushel			75
Timothy seed, " "			75
Flax seed, " "			75

Division 2—Flour and Feed.

The premium on flour to be for a given number of pounds of flour from a given number of pounds of grain.

Wheat flour, not less than 50 lbs. made by contributor		1 00
Rye flour, not less than 50 lbs. made by contributor		1 00
Buckwheat flour, not less than 50 lbs. made by contributor		1 00
Graham flour, not less than 50 lbs. made by contributor		1 00
Corn meal, not less than 50 lbs. made by contributor		1 00

CLASS 6.

Division 1—Vegetables.

Bushel early potatoes, each variety		50
" late "		50
" collection of potatoes, not less than six varieties		1 00
Pumpkins, largest		50
Mangle Wurzels, bushel (field culture)		50
Rutabagas, bushel		50
Field beets, "		50
Sample of beets, onions, tomatoes, turnips, parsnips, celery, cauliflower, cabbage, lettuce, radishes, peppers, squashes, pumpkins, egg plants (not less than five each, quart Lima beans		50

Division 2—Green Fruit.

Peaches, display of, one peck		1 00
" largest variety, half dozen		50
Apples, largest " one peck		1 00
" 12 varieties, 4 each		1 00
" lot of fall, 6 varieties, 4 each		1 00
" specimen of, size and quality considered, not less than a peck		75
Apples, lot winter, 4 each, 6 or more varieties		1 00
Pears, any variety		1 00
Pears, collection		1 00
Quinces, not less than 1 dozen		75
Plums, display of, any name 2 varieties		50
Grapes, collection, not less than 4 varieties		50
Grapes, cluster, not less than 6 clusters, any variety		50

Division 3—Dried Fruits

Wortleberrries, 2 lbs		50
Blackberries, 2 lbs		50
Raspberries 2 lbs		50
Dewberries 2 lbs		50
Cherries, 2 lbs		50
Currants, 2 lbs		50
Twetchers, 2 lbs		50
Prunes, 2 lbs		50
Peaches, 2 lbs		50
Plums, 2 lbs		50
Apples, 2 lbs		50

CLASS 7.

Division 1—Culinary Department.

Bread, loaf	75	50
" made by girl 15 yrs or under	75	.....
Butter, roll, 2 lbs or more	75	50
Pie, apple	25	.....
" peach	25	.....
" pumpkin or squash	25	.....
" mince	25	.....
" lemon	25	.....
" grape	25	.....
Rolls	25	.....
Biscuit	25	.....
Cheese, home made	25	.....
Cake, sponge	25	.....
" cocoanut	50	.....
" pound	25	.....
" fruit	50	.....
" ginger	25	.....

Division 2.

Pickles in vinegar, process to be stated		50
Honey, box, by 1 colony this year, 5 lbs or over	1 00	.....
Honey, display	1 00	.....
Second		50
Maple sugar, this year, 5 lbs		75
Maple syrup, " 1 gallon		75
Ham, cured, with receipt given, cut and cured by contributor		50
Second		25

CLASS 8.

Division 1—Canned Fruit.

Best quart each variety	25	.....
Greatest variety and best	75	50

CLASS 9.

Division 2—Wines and Jellies.

Wine, domestic grape, 1 bottle		50
Wine, raspberry, 1 bottle		50
Wine, currant, "		50
Wine, blackberry, "		50
Any other domestic made wine		50
Jellies, collection domestic made		50
" qualities and varieties considered 1 qt each		1 00
Second		50

The judges may recommend premiums for different varieties of canned fruit, domestic jellies, preserves and pickles, not exceeding 25 cents each.

CLASS 10.

Farm Implements.

Most numerous and best display agricultural implements	diploma
Mower and reaper combined	dip
"	dip
Reaper	dip
Grain drill	dip
Hand seed drill	dip
Seed sower	dip
Hay ledder	dip
Threshing machine and self cleaner in operation	dip
Horse power lever	dip
Tread horse power	dip
Field roller	dip
One-horse cultivator	dip
Two-horse "	dip
Harrow "	dip
Clover harrow	dip
Iron plow	dip
Steel "	dip
Chilled iron plow	dip
Subsoil plow	dip
Corn sheller	dip
Fanning mill	dip
Horse rake	dip
Grain cradle	dip
Hay forks, six	dip
Hand rakes, six	dip
Manure forks, six	dip
Straw forks, six	dip
Scythes and snaths, six	dip
Straw, grain and grass cutter	dip
Ox yoke	dip
Horse cart	dip
Hay rigging made by exhibitor	dip
Machine for loading hay in the field	dip
Machine for unloading and distributing hay in the building	dip
Grindstone for sharpening mowing machines	dip
Plank setter	dip
Root cutter	dip
Stump machine	dip
Corn husker	dip
Farm gate	dip
Dog or sheep power for churning	dip
Lawn mower	dip
Portable steam engine for dairy purposes	dip
" " " farm	dip

The judges in this class will examine articles not enumerated therein and for meritorious ones will award a certificate of merit.

CLASS 11.

Manufactured Articles.

Display of carriages	diploma
Two-horse "	2 00
One-horse "	2 00
Open buggy	1 50
Platform and spring wagon	2 00
Lumber or farm wagon	2 00
Skeleton wagon	2 00
Pleasure sleigh	diploma
Lumber sleigh	dip
Cutter	dip
Pair of sleighs	dip
Pork barrel	dip
Refrigerator	dip
Flour barrel	dip
Firkin and butter pail and quickest method of raising cream	dip
Churn, new and improved	dip
Cheese press	dip
Sign painting	dip
Washing machine, operation to be shown	dip
Sample drain tile	dip
Collection cabinet work	$ 00
Spring bed bottom	dip
Bedstead	dip
Bureau	dip
Clothes wringer	dip
Table	dip
Washstand	dip
Chairs, 6 or more	dip
Worked maple	dip
Lift force pump	dip
Set horse shoes for farm purposes, specimen	1 00
Picture frame	50

CLASS 12.

Division 1—Merchandise.

Display of stoves and tinware	$2 50
Display of edge tools	dip
Saws, collection	dip
Augurs, collection	dip
Range	dip
Furnace heater	dip
Parlor "	dip
Coal cooking stove	dip
Wood "	dip
Coal heating "	dip
Fire grate	dip
Display of ropes made in this country	dip
Dozen corn brooms	dip
" brushes	dip
Corn baskets, 6	dip
Dry goods, display of	dip
Earthenware, display of	dip

All persons desiring to exhibit pianos, organs, sewing machines, furnaces, fire grates, etc. will be furnished ample space to exhibit and display their wares.

Division 2—Leather, Harness, etc.

Boots and shoes, display of	dip
Leather, display of	dip
Rubber goods, display of	dip
Carriage harness, double	$ 00
" " single	1 00
Working " double	1 00
" " single	1 00
Double " fancy	1 00
Single "	1 00
Coarse boots, doz. pairs	dip
Fine " " "	dip
Ladies' " " "	dip
Pair fine boots	dip
" coarse "	dip
" ladies' boots or shoes	dip
Sole leather, 6 sides	dip
Upper leather, 6 sides	dip
Calf skins, 6 sides	dip
Harness, saddlery, valices, etc., greatest display	1 00

CLASS 13.

Paintings and Fancy Work.

All articles must be owned by the exhibitor.

	1st.	ed.
Oil paintings, display of	$2 00	$1 00
Painting in oil, landscape	1 50	75
" " " head	1 00	.....
Display painting in water colors	1 00	.....
Painting in water colors, flowers	1 00	.....
" " " fruit	1 00	.....
Display of painting on satin or silk	2 00	1 00
" " " china	2 00	1 00
Pencil drawing	1 00	50
Display crayon drawings	1 00	50
Photographic display	1 00	.....
Ornamental painting	dip	
Preserved specimens natural history	dip	
Display coins	dip	
" burr wood	1 00	.....
" wood carved by gent	1 00	.....
" fancy picture frames	1 00	.....
" Taxidermists' work	1 00	.....
" moss work	1 00	.....
" fruit, wax	1 00	.....
" flowers, wax	50	.....
" hair work	1 00	.....
" hair jewelry	50	.....
" ornamental shell work	1 00	.....
" feather flowers	1 00	.....
" leather work	1 00	.....

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., Wall St., N. Y.

The Columbian

Published every Friday. Subscription price, $1.00 a year.
Entered at the Post Office at Bloomsburg, Pa., as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

BLOOMSBURG, PA

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1888.

CORRECT RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

BLOOMSBURG & SULLIVAN RAILROAD

Taking effect WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1st, 1888.

STATIONS.	SOUTH. Ar. P. M.	Ar. P. M.	Ar. A. M.	Lv. A. M.	Lv. P. M.	Lv. A. M.	NORTH.
Bloomsburg,	7 31	2 16	8 00	9 00	6 40	6 00	
Main Street,	7 20	2 06	7 50	8 11	6 51	6 05	
Irondale,	7 18	2 04	7 48	9 13	6 54	6 08	
Paper Mill,	7 11	1 57	7 39	9 25	7 04	6 13	
Lightstreet,	7 08	1 47	7 35	9 39	7 08	6 18	
Orangeville,	6 55	1 33	7 25	9 50	7 20	6 27	
Forks,	6 45	1 14	7 13	10 01	7 34	6 37	
Tubbs,	6 41	1 08	7 08	10 07	7 38	6 41	
Stillwater,	6 36	1 01	7 02	10 15	7 44	6 46	
Benton,	6 28	12 50	6 54	10 30	7 52	6 54	
"		12 10		11 00			
Edson,	6 25	12 05	6 49	11 05	7 56	6 57	
Coles Creek,	6 22	12 00	6 45	11 10	8 00	7 00	
Sugarloaf,	6 19	11 55	6 40	11 15	8 05	7 03	
Laubachs,	6 17	11 50	6 37	11 20	8 09	7 05	
Central,	6 10	11 40	6 30	11 30	8 16	7 12	
	Lv. P. M.	Lv. P. M.	Lv. A. M.	Ar. A. M.	Ar. A. M.	Ar. A. M.	

Trains on the P. & R. R. R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:27 a. m.	11:00 a. m.
3:38 p. m.	6:01 p. m.

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:13 a. m.	8:32 a. m.
10:57 a. m.	12:06 p. m.
*2:24 p. m.	4:18 p. m.
6:36 p. m.	8:47 p. m.

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloom Ferry as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:46 a. m.	11:36 a. m.
6.36 p. m.	4:19 p. m.
SUNDAY.	
NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:16 a m	6:39 p m

$25.00 Reward

Will be paid for information leading to conviction of any person or persons fishing with gill nets, seines, explosives, poisonous baits or by any other unlawful means in any of the waters of Columbia county.

COLUMBIA COUNTY GAME AND FISH ASSO.
aug. 24-3m.

SALES.

FOR SALE.—A desirable and commodious residence on Main street, supplied with water, gas and steam. Apply to
jan20tf. L. N. MOYER.

OCT. 20.—The administratrix of Albert Ammerman deceased, will sell real estate and personal property on the premises in Fishingcreek township at one o'clock p. m.

LOST.—A pair of eye-glasses with shell bows and fine gold chain attached, with a gold pin, Tuesday afternoon on Market or Main street, between the Sanitarium and Dr. Gardner's residence. The finder will receive a reward of $3 by returning it to Mrs. Rider, at the Sanitarium.

Building Lots for Sale.

The proprietors of Jamison City of Sugarloaf township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, are now ready to negotiate for the sale of lots. As house room will be needed for several hundred workmen who will be engaged in lumbering, tanning and other business, special inducements will be given to purchasers who will build before the close of the year. With pure mountain air, good spring water, and fine scenery, no more desirable location for healthy homes, and a good paying place for business, can be found in this section of the state. For maps of the place and other information apply to

JOHN JAMISON
or A. L. FRITZ,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

FOR SALE.—A yoke of cattle 6 years old, also a good mare, 4 years. Address
Z. L. KILE,
2w Fairmount Springs, Pa.

STRAYED. Four Merino sheep have strayed away from my premises. Any one knowing their whereabouts, will be suitably rewarded by returning to
E. A. RAWLINGS, Bloomsburg.

Mr Kelly's Bro's invite a careful inspection of their photographic and crayon portraits feeling it will repay both those who look for pleasure and those contemplating any work.
Bloomsburg

How to Gain Flesh and Strength.

Use after each meal Scott's Emulsion with Hypophosphites. It is as palatable as milk, and easily digested. The rapidity with which delicate people improve with its use is wonderful. Use it and try your weight. As a remedy for Consumption, Throat affections, and Bronchitis, it is unequalled. Please read:

"I used Scott's Emulsion in a child eight months old with good results. He gained four pounds in a very short time."—THO. PHIM, M. D., Alabama.

"I gave Scott's Emulsion to a gentleman 65 years old, troubled with Chronic Bronchitis, with the most excellent results."—J. C. CARSON, Broken Arrow, Ala.

The latest colors in stiff and slouch hats are golden brown, tobacco and cedar. You can get them at Lowenberg's.

To Investors.

Persons having money to invest at a high rate of interest should consider the advantages offered by the Guaranty Investment Company of New York, which has a capital of $250,000, and guarantees the payment of all loans made by it. L. A. Riley of Centralia is one of the officers. Full information can be obtained by applying either in person or by letter, to Geo. E. Iwell, Bloomsburg, agent. tf.

Personal.

Ed. F. Smith returned last week to Bellevue Medical College, New York City.

Mrs. Dr. Conner, of Wilkesbarre, is visiting at Dr. Rutter's.

R. C. Neal is contemplating the removal of his family to Tyrone to reside.

Mrs. F. P. Billmeyer is visiting in Norristown.

Robert Runyan attended the Allentown Fair last week.

R. C. Welliver, after spending some time at his home at Jerseytown, is now taking a trip through the west.

L. B. Rupert returned from an extended trip last week. He was absent four weeks and visited in eleven states.

Mrs. M. H. McKinney is at Dansville, N. Y., undergoing medical treatment, and Miss Ella McKinney is visiting Mrs. Shipley in Cincinnati.

H. Howard Bidleman, now employed as a preceptor in Wood's Business College, Scranton, spent Sunday in town with relatives.

Typhoid fever is spreading at Mt Carmel.

Bloomsburg's base ball season has closed.

The K. G. E. of Nanticoke picnicked at Oak Grove Tuesday.

All the latest fall styles of hats just received at Lowenberg's.

Begin now to get your exhibits ready for the Bloomsburg Fair.

A double-headed snake was found along the river at Sunbury the other day.

The time for fall house cleanining is approaching.

Orders taken for school books and school supplies at Mercer's Drug and Book Store.

Judge Hinckley was nominated by the Republican judicial conference.

The *Berwick Independent* complains because more people from Bloomsburg did not attend the Berwick fair.

All the school books used at the Normal kept in stock at Mercer's drug and book store.

The report of the commissioners' convention at Erie will be found on our fourth page this week.

Mrs. M. F. Eyerly showed us a quince grown on her lot that weighed one pound, measuring in circumference thirteen inches and measuring around from stem to blossom thirteen inches.

Don't forget the Rescue Hose and Ladder Company's masquerade ball at Music Hall Friday night. Admission gents' 35 cents, ladies free.

A request to the Normal students. Do not buy your tablets, pencils, box paper, school books, slates, &c., until you have seen our stock. J. H. MERCER.

Miss Sallie Hinton, a talented and beautiful young actress, with her company, will play in a varied repertoire at the Opera House during fair week.

Impurities of the blood often cause great annoyance at this season; Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, and cures all such affections.

The Columbia County Agricultural Society have got their posters out for the coming fair which will be held Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Oct. 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th.

I. Lavina Moore, of Buckhorn has just received her fall styles of hats, bonnets and general novelties in the millinery business. Parties will do well to call and see before giving their orders for fall styles.

The Young People's Social Club will give an entertainment at Layton Runyon's Thursday evening at eight o'clock. Admission 15 cents. The entertainment will consist of tableaux and music. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Messrs. Barber & Smith of Stillwater will be in attendance at the Benton fair next week, with their farm and other wagons. They do good work, and the farmers should carefully examine their wagons before making selections.

Mr. John Zaner has leased his farm in Fishingcreek township to Mr. Jonathan Pursel of Rohrsburg. Mr. Zaner is building a residence near the southern part of the farm, and will retire from farming after having given forty years of faithful service.

The parade in Shamokin on Thursday of last week was in every respect a gorgeous affair. There were nearly three thousand firemen in line and no end to musical organizations. Not less than thirty thousand spectators viewed the procession.

Twenty-five cents a day purchases a $3,000 policy in The Travelers, of Hartford, which is payable in event of death by accident, with $15 weekly indemnity for wholly disabling injury. J. H. Maize, agent, second floor COLUMBIAN building Bloomsburg. tf.

The snidest troupe that ever gave a performance in the Bloomsburg Opera House was Duncan Clark's female minstrels that showed there Wednesday night of last week. They wanted to show again Thursday night but the managers refused to let them have the house.

The celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the lodge of I. O. O. F. at Catawissa took place on Tuesday at that place. The town was handsomely decorated and arches spanned the streets at different points. A parade took place, and a large number of visitors were in attendance.

Jonathan Chromis who died on the 12th inst., held a policy of life insurance of $1000 in the Fidelity Mutual Life Association of Philadelphia. The proofs of death were sent in on the 20th inst. and on the 26th the money was paid over by H. P. Chamberlin, agent of the company. This is prompt work.

Last Saturday morning about 2 o'clock two men on foot and a third on horseback stopped at the residence of John Haas, president of the Sunbury Nail Works, on Chestnut street, Sunbury, and deposited a male infant in a basket at the door. There was a note in the basket, which read: "Born August 15, 1888. My name is Harry. Take good care of me and I will repay you." The child was turned over to the overseers of the poor.

The Water Company has made an addition to its machinery by purchasing a new pump capable of raising 3,000,000 gallons of water in 24 hours. A 75 horse power boiler will be replaced by one of 100 horse power. In the near future another reservoir of 3,000,000 gallons capacity will be constructed near the present reservoir. The consumption of water is rapidly increasing, and the water company is keeping ahead of the demand so that the supply will be sufficient under any circumstances.

The latest styles in stiff hats, the Dunlap and Youman's style at D. Lowenberg's.

Mr. Holland McHenry of Benton, received his new fall stock last week. The public are cordially invited to call and see, before purchasing elsewhere.

What is the "Old Virginia"? Why it is a brand of cheroots which is the best and cheapest in the country. Dealers supplied by Alexander Bros. & Co., wholesale agents, Bloomsburg Pa.

Boils, pimples, and skin diseases of all kinds speedily disappear when the blood is purified by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It has no equal as a tonic alterative, the results being immediate and satisfactory. Ask your druggist for it, and take no other.

List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Bloomsburg for week ending Sept. 25, 1888.

Mr. Wm. G. Allen, Harry Bensinger, John Brown, John W. Fox, Mrs. Mary Green, Mrs. F Glessner, Harry Hockenbury, Mr. William Hoover, Miss Cora Miller, Sylvenius Parker, Mr. J. E. Robbins, Mr. John Sechrist, Miss Matilda Weaver.

Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

GEORGE A. CLARK, P. M.

A large stock of children's suits just received at LOWENBERG'S.

A large audience crowded the Opera House Tuesday evening to witness the performance of the Peck & Fursman Company in the Kentucky drama, "On the Trail, or Daniel Boone the Pioneer," and judging from the applause frequently bestowed upon the actors, was delighted with the performance. There was not as much "blood and thunder" in the play as might have been expected, but there were several Indian combats and some shooting. Two fine horses, ridden by Daniel Boone and Si. Kenton, were used in the play; they were the first horses that ever appeared on the stage of the Opera House. Pat McCarty the Irishman, and Sol Butternut, the darkey assisted by Sally Brush, a lively servant girl, created the fun of the piece and afforded much amusement to the audience. The play ended as usual in plays of its class, the villian being killed by Daniel Boone and everybody happy.

The suit of C. G. Murphy against Jane Herron and others, tried in this county in 1885, involved title to valuable coal lands in Conyngham township, the tract containing 400 acres, and known as the Nathaniel Brown tract. The verdict was for the plaintiff, and the defendant carried the case to the Supreme Court, where it was affirmed last June. In the meantime E. A. Packer, another claimant to the title brought an action of ejectment against C. G. Murphy in the United States Circuit court at Williamsport and the case was tried last week at that city, resulting in a verdict for plaintiff under the instruction of the court, the defendant not being permitted to prove any title. John and James Ryan of Pottsville are counsel for Packer, and A. Ricketts of Wilkesbarre and L. S. Wintersteen for defendant. This case can be taken to the United States Supreme court and another action of ejectment can be brought in this county. The land is very valuable, and will not be given up without a hard struggle.

The latest style of cheviot pants made to order for. $5 at D. Lowenberg's.

Card.

We notice in the published report of the proceedings of the adjourned meeting of Town Council held Sept. 14th, the following: "The chairman reported that the Committee on water had visited the Water Company's pump house and found that there could be no additional pressure put on by direct communication with pump in case of fire, as has always been claimed by Water Company, would be had, should a fire occur, as the company had forbidden a connection to be made direct with the pipes in case of fire." This is a gross mistake, and has a tendency to seriously mislead the understandings and weaken the feeling of security of our citizens, as to fire protection. This fire pressure is in perfect working order, and has never been otherwise to our knowledge. As now appears the committee referred to did visit the pump house. They however did not state their official character, nor did the Superintendent of the Water Company know them as such, indeed knew but one member of the committee, and he not as a member of Town Council. The Superintendent as a matter of course has orders not to turn on his fire pressure merely to gratify the curiosity of visitors, and not knowing the committee nor by them advised as such, refused to do so at that time. We are ready and very willing at all proper times, to show and prove its workings, to any persons in authority or interest. Indeed we cordially invite such examination.

WATER CO.

Bloomsburg Fair.

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, Oct. 10, 11, 12 and 13, 1888.

The books are open to receive entries, and patrons are urged to send or bring in their lists early and save time and trouble.

The grounds are in beautiful condition, all the buildings have been renovated and improved, new stables for stock have been built and

FISK'S MILITARY BAND

of Williamsport Pa., numbering 30 pieces, and known as one of the best bands in the state, will be in attendance each day and give a series of concerts well worth hearing.

THE STOCK DISPLAY

bids fair to be the largest and best ever shown. The farmers are urged to bring in their stock entries at once and secure stalls. The ladies will be shown special attention in each and all of their departments.

Premiums over $3000.

Write for Premium Lists and particulars to

sept 28 2t. H. V WHITE, Secy.

Elegant flannel shirts at Lowenberg's.

I. W. Hartman & Sons'.

The improvements at I. W. Hartman & Son's store have made it one of the finest establishments of the kind in this section. The dry goods department has received most of the improving this year. Along the north side of the room a line of new windows has been put in, giving an excellent light, and showing off the goods to great advantage. A new floor and counters have also been put in; the counters are of butternut and give a handsome effect. Rooms upstairs have been fitted up for use as a sales-room for cloaks and ladies toilet room. A handsome staircase leads up to them.

The exterior of the building and the awning in front have been repainted and improved, completing the improvements for this year, but this enterprising firm does not intend to stop here and next year will make extensive changes in other parts of their store and the building.

To eradicate the poisons which produce fever and ague, take Ayer's Ague Cure. It cures without leaving any injurious effect upon the system, and is the only medicine in existence which may be considered an absolute antidote for malaria.

Buy Lester's School Shoes. Every pair warranted.

Judge Hinckley's Charge to the Grand Jury September 24th.

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND-JURY.—You have been summoned from the ranks of the people, and will be required for a season to lay aside your own pursuits, in order that you may perform certain duties for your commonwealth. These duties which the State calls upon you to perform are not inconsiderable or of little moment; for upon their faithful performance will depend the rights of her citizens and the happiness and liberty of our fellows; and those duties which affect others, and that conduct which in its consequences, involves the rights of even the humblest of our fellows is worthy of the highest consideration and most careful attention. The oath which you have just taken plainly defines your duty and will be an invaluable guide to you in your work.

Your body is the result of a wise proyision of the law, which requires that before anyone shall be deprived of life or liberty, or shall be even called upon to defend himself at the bar of this or any other court, the accuser must submit the testimony upon which the charge is founded and by which he will endeavor to sustain it, to a body of fellow citizens known as the grand jury, hence you have sworn to diligently inquire and a true presentment make of all such matters as shall be given you in charge. The Commonwealth becomes the accuser of every man suspected of having violated her law and into your ear is poured the complaint upon which the Common. wealth's charge is founded. She does not know whether the defendant is rightly charged or not; neither does she desire any of her citizens unnecessarily to be put to trial; over all within her borders she throws the shield of her protection; and while the charges are made in her name, she summons you to determine whether they are rightly made or not. These complaints made to you may sustain the charge or they may not sustain it; men's prejudices are so bitter, their passions so strong, their judgment so warped and their conscience so blunted, that often they attempt to use courts as instruments of oppression and bring reproach upon the name of justice, by invoking her help in meting out vengeance upon the heads of those who have incurred their displeasure. Your duty is to hear all these complaints thoroughly, patiently and wisely, and decide in which the probability of guilt is established and which are unfounded. I say the probability of guilt; you are not to try the case, gentlemen; that is done in this court, before another body known as the traverse jury. You hear but the one side, that of the commonwealth; you cannot know any defence; and upon the testimony submitted by the Commonwealth you are to decide. Thus you perceive your duty on the one hand, is to guard with jealous care the rights of the good people of the Commonwealth, by seeing that every offender against her laws is brought into this court for trial; and on the other hand to protect this court, by withdrawing from it the consideration of all unfounded charges. Many of the cases brought before a grand jury, are brought by the complaint of silly and senseless people, who little understand the object and purpose of a court of justice, and would use the costly machinery of the courts as a spoiled child would toss the delicate ornaments in its mother's parlor, to gratify the whim of its idle brain or worse, the habit of its depraved heart. And yet among these cases, and mixed up with them, are cases apparently trifling, yet honestly brought here, and involving the rights of those in need of protection and demanding the punishment of those regardless of the happiness and property of their fellows. To rightly judge between these, to throw out the unfounded cases, to bring here the ones with merit, to detect the dishonest litigant and at the same time to preserve the rights of the humblest, will require an eye keen to distinguish right from wrong; an ear sensitive to the claims of justice; a judgment able to weigh and rightly determine testimony, and a hand fearless in the discharge of duty. From this you will doubtless perceive, that your action will depend entirely upon the testimony produced before you; this testimony must be given by witnesses under the solemnity of an oath; you can judge no case in any other way. Popular clamor, whispered insinuations or outside influence, have no place in your deliberation and must receive no consideration from you in forming your judgment. The law is particularly jealous of the character and reputation of her ministers of justice, and being thus jealous, she requires of them that every case brought into her courts shall be handled with clean hands, listened to with unprejudiced ear and determined with impartial judgment. In order to fulfill these requirements, you must compel all those desiring to influence you in regard to any matter before you, to appear in your room and under the sanctity of an oath testify to all that they may know; your oath requires this of you; and for any one to attempt in any other way to communicate to you in reference to any matter before you, will subject the offender to a criminal prosecution. You will take the law from the court, the facts from the sworn testimony laid before you, and trample with contempt upon any and all efforts to reach your ear through any other channel. The safety of every community lies in their courts of justice; the value of life and property, depends upon the purity of the ministers of justice; and that community has little protection and property little value whose courts are tainted with suspicion; and that court is prostituted from its high position the ear of whose ministers is open to aught but sworn testimony and the hand of whose servants is moved by aught but the highest considerations of right and justice. In view of the important duties and high responsibilities thus devolving upon you, I would be false to my duty did I not charge you to be impartial, fearless, brave in the discharge of your duty, and to remember that you are an important part of the machinery of this court, whose every act should be able to stand the severest and most scrutinizing public gaze.

In order that you may diligently inquire and truly present those things given you in charge by the court, the District Attorney will submit to you certain bills of indictment, wherein the defendants will be charged with certain crimes. On these indictments will be written the name of the prosecutor, that is the person who brings the charge against the defendant, and on the back of the indictment will be written the name of the witnesses whose testimony is relied on to prove the crime charged. It will be your duty to take the indictments as they are handed to you, and in your room call before you the witnesses whose names are thus given you; your foreman or some member of your body will then swear these witnesses, and you will hear their testimony. The District Attorney may if necessary, be present during the examination of the witnesses and may conduct the examination in reference to the crime charged. He cannot, however, comment to you upon the testimony or be present during your deliberations or when you vote upon a bill; if you need any instruction or advice in reference to your work, the court will give it.

When twelve of your number are satisfied from the testimony produced before you that the case is one which should be sent into this court for trial—that is, when you are satisfied that there is evidence enough against the defendant to make it necessary to be inquired into by a traverse jury—without examining further witnesses, your foreman will then write upon the face of the indictment "a true bill," and sign it as foreman.

You will go on examining these witnesses given you on the back of the indictment, until 12 of your number are thus satisfied; if after examining all these witnesses, 12 of you are not satisfied that the case is one that should be returned to this court for trial, you will then have your foreman mark on the face of the indictment "not a true bill," and sign it as foreman. You cannot return a bill not a true bill, until you have examined all the witnesses, whose names are written on the back of the indictment. You can return a bill a true bill, without examining all the witnesses thus written, when you are satisfied without examining further. At no time can you make any return, unless at least twelve of your number so agree.

If you return a bill, "a true bill," you have nothing to say about costs; when you return a bill "not a true bill" then you look at the indictment, whether the crime charged is a felony or a misdemeanor; a felony is always to be determined by the use of the words felony or feloniously in the body of the indictment, the District Attorney generally marks on the face of the indictment "misdemeanor" or "felony" as the case may be. If the crime charged is a felony, you still have nothing to say about cost. If however, the crime charged is a misdemeanor, then you must dispose of the costs, by placing them either upon the county or the prosecutor, and if you place them upon the prosecutor, you must name him in your finding. As you pass upon these bills, you will as rapidly as possible bring your return into court.

In addition to these things given you in charge, you have been sworn to diligently inquire of such things as you may know to be presentable here; that is, if any one of you shall know of any offence against the law not brought to your attention by the court, it is your duty to present it to the court, who will issue the proper process to bring the offender before the court. This knowledge on your part must be acquired in one of three ways, by either your own observation, by your investigation of other offences or by the disclosure of your associates. That is, if any of you has witnessed a violation of the law, if in investigating any offence in your room, you should become acquainted with some other offence, or if some one of your associates should disclose such offence to you, then in any such case it will be your duty to make the same known to the court.

To enable you to act effectively, the law requires that all your deliberations shall be in secret; hence you have sworn, that the commonwealth's counsel, your fellows' and your own you will keep secret. You are to be influenced by no malice, hatred or envy; you are to be deterred from no duty by fear, favor or reward; knowing no enemy, recognizing no friend, oblitering all distinction of person or of class, swayed by no passion and moved by no favor, you are to look upon all defendants as innocent until evidence establishes the probability of guilt, and then regardless of consequences and bent only on the performance of duty you are to act intelligently, fearlessly and conscientiously.

The cases that will be brought before you are for the most part of such a character that you need no special instruction in regard to them. One may perhaps require some explanation.

One of these indictments will charge the violation of the liquor laws. The sale of liquor is regulated by law. No person has a right to sell any in this county unless licensed by this court; any sale without such license is a misdemeanor punishable as provided by law, and whether with or without license, no person has a right to furnish by sale, gift or otherwise, to any person, any spirituous, vinous, malt or brewed liquors, on any day upon which elections are now or hereafter may be held, nor on Sunday, nor at any time to a minor or a person of known intemperate habits, or a person visibly affected by intoxicating drink, either for his or her use, or for the use of any other person.

The indictment which will come before you will charge the defendant with furnishing intoxicating liquors to a person of known intemperate habits.

This case, gentleman, you will judge as any other case. The court and jury find certain laws upon the statute books; it is their duty to see that those laws are enforced; as individuals, some of you may deem the liquor laws too stringent, others of you may feel that they are not stringent enough; some may believe in one kind of legislation, some in another; these views you have a right to hold and to maintain in your daily life, but you dare not carry them into the jury box; there one duty confronts all, and there is no room for differences; no matter what your individual views may be, as I have before instructed you, your plain duty is to determine whether a law has been violated; if so, no prejudice against the law should sway you; if no violation of law is shown, no prejudice against the liquor traffic should influence you. Violations of the liquor law should be judged by rules in no respect different from other cases.

You will take this and all other cases submitted to you and endeavor to do that which right and justice require and which your oath commands.

There is one matter, not exactly in the line of instruction to you yet a subject of great public interest, and one the consideration of which has led the court to establish a rule important to all, which we desire briefly to allude to, and in this public way make known the rule, with the reasons that have led to its adoption, beside giving the public information that will enable them to act intelligently in the matter.

Among the grave questions that to-day confront the American people none are more important and upon none hang more serious results than the one as to receiving aliens into citizenship. It is feared there are many numbered as citizens to-day, and many daily being received as such, who are ignorant of the first principles of our constitution which they swear to support and obey, and many numbered with them, enjoying the high privilege of American citizenship, who at heart are the enemies of our system of free government. Our gates should still be open to all the world desiring a home among us, or hungering for the benefits of our free institutions; but how to welcome these and yet still restrain those whose object is anarchy and ruin, is a question now perplexing the nation, and calling for the most advanced and patriotic statesmanship. In the meantime to the courts is committed the solemn duty and the high privilege of admitting to citizenship the people of every clime, and it is the duty of the courts to see that all the requirements of the law, now existing, are strictly and conscientiously fulfilled. The law requires, among other qualifications, that a man, before he shall be admitted to citizenship shall declare on oath before the court, that he will support the constitution of the U. S.; and it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the court, admitting such alien, that he has resided within the United States 5 years at least, and within the State or Territory where such court is at the time held, one year at least; and that, during that time, he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same. No applicant can thus qualify, that is not familiar with the constitution he swears to support, and to whose principles he declares he has been attached. I have been much impressed with this subject, and in the light of the high responsibility put upon the court, have given much thought as to how best to discharge these duties; as the result we have formulated a rule, whereby a committee of the bar will be appointed, whose duty it will be to examine each applicant and his papers, and to whom all applicants for citizenship must apply, and to whom they must subject themselves for an examination, in order that the court may be informed as to whether they are persons of good moral character, whether they have been attached to the principles of the constitution, and whether they are competent to swear that they will support the same. This surely can be regarded as no hardship, and this much at least the high privilege of American citizenship is worth. The court will announce this committee and all persons desiring to make application will report to them before presenting their petition to the court.

Gentlemen, since the last grand jury left that box, he, to whom this community have been so long accustomed to look up, as the exponent of the law from this bench, voluntarily laying aside the robes of his high office, has stepped down to the retirement of private life. For years he has held this position, and by his high legal attainments, his sterling integrity and his unswerving devotion to right and truth, has made this bench honored and respected throughout this commonwealth, and I would be false to the cause of justice, false to you and false to myself, did I not to-day express deep regret that he no longer sits in judgment in this seat, and did I not express the hope, that yet for years he may live in the respect of the people whose character he has helped to form, and walk in and out of this house of justice, whose chief seat he so long honored. He has made it difficult for those who follow, and let us take heed, least in any act we are called upon to perform, we bring discredit upon this place so long and intimately connected with his name. You will now, gentlemen, proceed to the consideration of the business which will be placed in your hands by the District Attorney.

The blood is the regulator. Regulate the regulator with Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla. It cures all impurities. It is the largest bottle in the market—120 doses for $1. Your druggist sells it. Buy it for your family's benefit as well as your own.

Mr. John Hartman of Buckhorn died at his home Monday morning at 3 o'clock of apoplexy. On Friday evening about 10 o'clock, when he retired, he remarked to his wife that he was feeling ill, and later he felt numb, she wanted to get up and light a lamp, but he said it was not necessary. However, she did get up, and as he continued to grow worse a physician was called. About midnight his speech left him and never returned. He was about 66 years of age. He leaves a wife and six children to mourn his loss. Two sons, N. M. Hartman and Wash. Hartman, and four daughters, Mrs. E. D. Leidy, now in Missouri, Mrs. Chas. Hassert, Bloomsburg, and two single daughters remaining at home Funeral Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. Interment at New Columbia.

The largest line of children's suits ever shown at D. Lowenberg's.

All who are fond of a good smoke will save money and health by smoking the "Old Virginia Cheroot." Take no other and beware of imitations. They are retailed 5 for 10 cents, and guaranteed to be the best goods on the market for the money. Try them and be convinced. Alexander Bros. & Co., wholesale agents, Bloomsburg Pa.

Buy Lester's School Shoes Every pair warranted.

Consumption Surely Cured.

TO THE EDITOR—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York. [sept-28-1y

WANAMAKER'S.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 24, 1888.

With our Fall and Winter Catalogue in the house you can do your shopping at home nearly as well as if here. Ready October 1st. Send your name and address on a postal card and it will be mailed to you without charge.

No mistake about the Bordered Dress Goods. Fashion puts the stamp of approval on some queer styles, but this time she hasn't gone one bit wrong. Any costume gets a touch of dashiness from the Border; almost any face or figure gains piquancy from such a costume.

There are dozens and dozens of these just-in handsome designs. Words are weak to describe them, and they don't look right when we hold them up in the paper. We won't try—just point at a peculiarity or two as we flit by.

One of the simplest as well as one of the most striking effects comes from the "wool" Bordered Ladies' Cloth. The broad fuzzy strip has the seeming of fur, and the color contrasts are just pronounced enough to have charm without obtrusiveness:

green and gray
reseda and silver brown
gray and black
blue and tan
olive and tan
mahogany and tan
mode and tan

48 inches wide, $1.75.

Heavy Ladies' Cloth covered with narrow stripes, ending with 2½ inch shaded band at bottom. $1.25. 7 shades.

Plain ground, with band of cluster stripes. 7 shades. $1.25.

Plain serge ground, with camel's-hair band; camel's-hair stripe for combination. $1.25 each. Cinnamon, mahogany, navy, garnet, olive, green, black.

WANAMAKER'S.

Saxony Flannels, plaids and stripes. Entirely new color combines. A delightful wrapper stuff if you get the proper grades. There's the danger. The meaner qualities are so light that a little strain does for them. None of those here. We know better. Only the kinds that will give satisfaction in wear. 50c a yard.

We haven't said much of late about our three "special" White Shirts for men, the Crown, Conqueror, and University. No need to. They speak for themselves. We take it that no other Shirt names are so well known to the men folks of this city and round about. They have come to stand for quality, fit, and finish in Men's Shirts.

But to have known the Crown or Conqueror of University of a year ago is not to know the one of to-day. We are all the time trying to make them better.

The Crown has the new patent gusset, so have the Conquer and University, but they have more, including the "everlasting stay." You only need to glance at these shirts to see their worth.

In the old condition they were not approached in price, these improvements put them still further ahead.

Crown 75c
Conqueror $1
University $1.25

Cost varies with material and finish, mostly with material. Fit of each perfect.

Woven Corsets. A new line of our own importing. We took time and chose with the greatest care. Shapes faultless. Many of the styles confined to us in this market. We guarantee these Corsets in all respects:

Purican, white and gray	$ .75
Eureka, pink and blue	.85
Minerva, white and gray	.95
Maritana, white and gray	1.00
Alma, white and gray	1.25
The "Wanamaker," pink and blue	1.25
Adrian, white	1.45
Frances, white	1.40
Florie, white	1.00

The "Wanamaker" is long waisted.

A new arrival of those famous 4-button Kid Gloves, in all the shades of tans, browns, grays, also black. These are real kid (not lamb), handsomely embroidered, $1. If anything, better than last season, and then they easily led the procession of competitors.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

LOCAL NOTICES.

M'Kelly's

BLOOMSBURG.

Fine Cabinet portraits only $3. doz. Life size Crayons only $10.00. Viewing, copying and enlarging. Instant process used. tf.

Clark & Son offer attractive lines of black Henrietta Cloths and black Dress Goods.

G. W. Bertsch just received his new and nobby line of Neck Ties; also his latest styles in hats and caps, all the latest styles. Call and see them before purchasing elsewhere.

Dress trimmings of all kinds now open at Clark & Son's. Call and see.

300 prs. ladies all wool Hose 50c. quality for 37½c. pr. at Clark & Son's.

A full and complete line of Collars and Cuffs just received at G. W. Bertsch's, all the very latest styles.

Handsome styles of Chamber Sets just received at I. W. Hartman & Sons'.

If you want Dress Goods of any kind it will pay you to call at Clark & Son's.

Still a few pairs of those cheap shoes left on Dentler's bargain counter.

Full lines of Corsets, Bustles etc. at Clark & Son's also Ball's Corsets.

F. D. Dentler's is the place to get the celebrated W. L. Douglass $3 shoe.

The crowd always come to Bloomsburg Fair and a good part go to I. W. Hartman & Sons' for Dresses, Shawls, Coats, and a general stock of Fall goods, including a set of fine dishes.

Full line of ladie's and children's Coats now open at lowest prices at Clark & Son's.

Wool and cotton Flannels at C. C. Marr's very cheap.

Full lines of ladies and childrens underwear now open at Clark & Son's.

A full line of trunks and valises at Dentler's and all at bottom prices.

Have you seen the ladie's Habit Cloths at Clark & Son's.

C. C. Marr wants butter 24c., Eggs 20c. chickens, lard, onions and potatoes.

A room neatly fitted up, up stairs, for the sale of ladies' misses and childrens coats at I. W. Hartman & Sons'.

Full lines of Stocking Yarns, Saxony, Germantown wools and all kinds of goods for fancy work at Clark & Son's.

Gents Furnishing Goods all of the latest designs can be had at G. W. Bertsch's Merchant Tailoring Establishment. Call and see them.

Every thing in good order now at I. W. Hartman & Sons' repaired store, come one come all and see the Fall and Winter stock of Dress Goods.

Washing is easy if you use Oak Leaf soap sold by C. C. Marr.

F. D. Dentler is not closing out but has just received the largest and best stock of boots and shoes ever brought to Columbia county.

Now is the time to get your Fall and Winter suit of clothing or Spring and Fall Overcoat at G. W. Bertsch's the Merchant Tailor. Just received a full and complete line from the city. A perfect fit always guaranteed or no sale.

People come a long distance to buy Dishes from I. W. Hartman & Sons' large stock. Largest in the county.

When you want to get your moneys' worth buy your boots and shoes at Dentler's.

Regulate the regulator, by the use of Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla. Sold by all druggists. 120 doses $1.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S CROWN.

The crown of Queen Victoria consists of diamonds, pearls, rubies, sapphires and emeralds, set in silver and gold. Its gross weight is 39 oz 5 dwt. troy. The number of diamonds are 3,352; pearls, 273; rubies, 9; sapphires, 17; emeralds, 11. It is an old saying—Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown. It is better to wear the crown of perfect health and peace of mind through the curative effects of Perrine's Pure Barley Malt Whiskey. For sale by C. B. Robbins, Bloomsburg, Pa.

WARNER'S Log Cabin Remedies — old fashioned, simple compounds, used in the days of our hardy forefathers, are "old timers" but "old reliable." They comprise a "Sarsaparilla," "Hops and Buchu Remedy," "Cough and Consumption Remedy," "Hair Tonic," "Extract," for External and Internal use, "Plasters," "Rose Cream," for Catarrh, and "Liver Pills." They are put up by H. H. Warner & Co., proprietors of Warner's Safe Remedies, and promise to equal the standard value of those great preparations. All druggists keep them.

Dr. Theel,

"Nasal Voices, Catarrh and False Teeth."

A prominent English woman says the American women all have high, shrill, nasal voices and false teeth.

Americans don't like the constant twitting they get about this nasal twang, and yet it is a fact caused by our dry stimulating atmosphere, and the universal presence of catarrh difficulties.

But why should so many of our women have false teeth?

That is more of a poser to the English. It is quite impossible to account for it except on the theory of deranged stomach action caused by imprudence in eating and by want of regular exercise.

Both conditions are unnatural.

Catarrhal troubles everywhere prevail and end in cough and consumption, which are promoted by mal-nutrition induced by deranged stomach action. The condition is a modern one, one unknown to our ancestors who prevented the catarrh, cold cough and consumption by abundant and regular use of what is now known as Warner's Log Cabin cough and consumption remedy and Log Cabin sarsaparilla, two old fashioned standard remedies handed down from our ancestors, and now exclusively put forth under the strongest guarantees of purity and efficacy by the world-famed makers of Warner's safe cure. These two remedies plentifully used as the fall and winter seasons advance, together with an occasional use of Warner's Log Cabin rose cream, to strengthen and protect the nasal membranes, give a positive assurance of fredom, both from catarrh and those dreadful and if neglected, inevitable consequences, pneumonia, lung troubles and consumption, which so generally and fatally prevail among our people.

Comrade Eli Fisher, of Salem, Henry Co., Iowa, served four years in the late war and contracted a disease called consumption by the doctors. He had frequent hemorrhages. After Warner's Log Cabin cough and consumption remedy, he says, under date of Jan. 19th, 1888: "I do not bleed at the lungs any more, my cough does not bother me, and I do not have any more smothering spells." Warner's Log Cabin rose cream cured his wife of catarrh and she is "sound and well."

Of course we do not like to have our women called nose talkers and false teeth owners, but these conditions can be readily overcome in the manner indicated.

Coffee Drinking and Blindness.

THE EXPERIENCE OF ONE WHO HAS DROPPED THE HABIT—AN UNPLEASANT THEORY.

I am satisfied that defective vision and blindness will pretty soon be a prominent characteristic among the American people, the same as rotten teeth have been during the last 200 years. I make this assertion without having seen any statistics whatever on the subject of blindness. I found out long ago that a cup of coffee leaves a night-shade on the brain which continues longer than an eclipse of the sun. For some time past I have been consulting with different persons in Council Bluffs, who are suffering with failing, and in each instance I ascertained that the unfortunate was and is a regular coffee drinker. I had long noticed that the eyes of old coffee drinkers had a dry and shriveled appearance.

Having discovered, some years ago, that my own eyesight was surely weakening, I then ceased to drink coffee as freely as I had used it. But I have learned that moderate coffee drinking is a hard thing to manage, being pretty sure to develop into the regular habit again with insidious ease, especially at those times when the physical system feels itself to be in need of some elixir.

I have no doubt but what this weakness of the eyes which results from coffee drinking is due to the sympathy which the optic nerve has for the nasal cavity (the latter being continuous with the membrane of the mouth). The nasal cavity, with its first pair of brain nerves, is naturally a principal place to be affected by any drinking habit. For instance, to partake of a dish of soup will sometimes cause a person's breathing to become thick and decidedly labored. All of the sensory nerves are much affected by coffee-drinking—those gentle and highly refined threads of sympathetic force which enter largely into the sense of smell, taste, sight and hearing. The entire sympathetic system is likewise involved immediately in the coffee-drinking habit. The brain, again, is intensely affected thereby, because the principal nerves of the brain branch off from the nasal cavity.

Coffee drinking is especially injurious when it is resorted to as a backing for strong food. There are plenty of robust persons among us who have drank coffee pretty freely for a lifetime, but who are seemingly uninjured by it. To this fact I reply that appearances are sometimes deceiving to unpracticed eyes, and that a vice does not in all cases show its effects plainly in the first generation. The free use of coffee dates back only one generation in this country. But this I will say, that no person is as stout for three hours after he has drank coffee as he was before.—*North American Review.*

A Puzzled Mother of Twins.

From the Omaha World.

The mother of two sons, twins, met one of the brothers in a field one morning. "Which of you two boys am I speaking to?" asked the mother; "is it you or your brother?" "Why do you ask?" inquired the lad prudently. "Because if it is your brother I will box his ears." "It is not my brother; it is I." "Then your brother is wearing your coat, for yours had a hole in it." "No, mother, I am wearing my own coat." "Good Heavens!" shrieked the mother, looking at him intently, "you are your brother after all.

WILL HAVE TO WASH HIS OWN FEET.—"I wanted her to wash my feet and cut the nails and she would'nt do it," was Morris Solinsky's excuse to Justice Duffy at E-sex Market yesterday for having abandoned his young wife, Yetta.

"Catch me washing your feet!" indignanty said the wife. "That's not a wife's duty."

"Other wives do it," stammered the husband.

"They're fools," exclaimed the wife. He finally consented to wash his own feet and they went home together.

Mother—"Oh, doctor! I'm so glad you have come. We have just had a scare. We thought at first that Johnny had swallowed a gold $5 piece.

Doctor—"And you found that he didn't."

Mother—"Yes; it was simply a nickel."

Commissioner's Convention.

The State Convention of county commissioners meet at Erie last week. The organization was completed Monday evening.

Wm. G. Girton represented this county.

Various resolutions were passed which were given to the memorial committee whose duty it is to see that they are brought to bear upon our representatives in the next legislature. Here are some of the resolutions:

That salaries of court stenographers be fixed by the president judge and the county commissioners of the respective counties, and all notes may be declared court records, and made the property of the county.

That the office of district attorney be a salaried office.

That constables make returns before the nearest justice of the peace, said justice to forward it to the clerk. Constable to receive mileage for the actual number of miles.

That the cost act of 1887 be amended so that it will provide for the payment of commonwealth cost on bills acquired only when the Grand Jury directs the cost to be placed on the county.

To enlarge the power of tax collectors by permitting them to collect taxes by distraint in any part of the county in which they are levied.

That an assessor be elected the third Tuesday of February, 1889, and triennially thereafter, who shall serve for three years and make the triennial assessment the last year of his term of office.

That county commissioners shall have until the first of January of the year following the year for which state tax is assessed to furnish the board of revenue commissioners the evidence required for exoneration, and settlement be made at that time.

That all the taxes upon the unseated lands shall be payable on the 10th day of August in each and every year, and all taxes so levied shall be a lein upon the timber or bark upon said unseated lands, and that commissioners may see all such lands bought by them every two years instead of five as was provided.

That all lands shall be advertised in one list to be called the "list of delinquent land taxes," without requiring any officer to decide as to whether the lands are seated or unseated.

That our present system of taxation ought to be radically changed.

Light Street.

September 19, 1888.

Rev. Ganoe, brother of Presiding Elder Ganoe of this district, preached in the M. E. Church Sunday morning.

Miss Minnie Kelchner left Thursday morning for Cleveland, Ohio, where she expects to attend school of short hand and type writing.

Mr. and Mrs. James Eyer were in town Sunday at Rev. Tubbs.

Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Siebert took in the Berwick fair last week.

Miss Kate Larish of Berwick takes charge of the Model school at this place. A good selection.

Wm. Pritchard one of the oldest men in town died on Tuesday morning, after a few days sickness.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Kline of Bloomsburg spent Sunday with Mordecai Hicks, Mrs. Kline's father.

Lloyd Remley of Kingston is visiting friends at this place.

An Interesting Experiment.

PLANTING WHEAT GRAINS THAT WERE 5000 YEARS OLD.

A most interesting experiment has just culminated. The experimenter is David Drew, of Plymouth, Mass., who last year received from a friend in Alexandria, Egypt, some grains of wheat taken from a mummy exhumed near the ruins of Memphis, and belonging, it is believed, to the period of the Ninth Dynasty, which would make it grown about 3000 B. C., or be nearly 5000 years old. He planted the seed early in the spring, and carefully nursed it. It grew rapidly, and at the time of cutting measured from six and a half to seven feet high. The leaves alternate on the stalk like common wheat, but the product of the plant is the most singular part of it, for instead of growing in an ear like modern corn, there is a heavy cluster of small twigs in place of the pindle, which hangs downward from its weight, and each twig is thickly studded with kernels, each of which is in a separate husk. From what is thrashed a larger crop will be grown next year.

Johnnie—"I wish I lived in South America."

Mother—"Why, Johnnie!"

"The mammas down there don't wear any slippers."

"Yes, my son, but you must also remember that the little boys in South America do not wear any trousers."

"That's so. It's queer that I never thought about that."

Much Too Formal.

One night John R. McLean, editor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, was seated at his desk up to his eyes in business, when a bumptious young reporter strolled in from the city editor's room, and, seating himself familiarly near the editor-in-chief, inquired in an offhand way:

"Well, Mac, how does the news pan out to-night?"

Not in the least disconcerted by the action of his subordinate, who, by the way, was a new-comer on the paper and hardly known to him, Mr. McLean responded in an apparently pleasant way:

"Don't call me 'Mac,' it seems too stiff; call me Johnnie."

Old Lady ("down upon followers")—"That young man who is just going out, I suppose, is your brother, Jane?" Maid—"No, 'm. Not my brother, m'am—which he's a young man m'am—most r'spect'ble, m'am—as I've 'opes of ! !"

Look Out For Counterfeits.

DIFFICULT OF DETECTION—SCRUTINIZE ALL BILLS CAREFULLY.

Counterfeit five and one dollar bills are being extensively circulated. The New York Sub-Treasury officials say they are so skillfully executed that they would deceive almost everyone unless carefully scrutinized. The paper in the five-dollar bill is a trifle thicker than it should be, and the head of Gen. Grant, which adorns this bill, is somewhat rougher and less evenly executed than on the genuine bill. In the one dollar counterfeits the paper is more nearly like the genuine paper, but the same defect exists in the head of Martha Washington as in the head of Gen. Grant.

One of the officials at the Sub-Treasury said that the best way to detect a counterfeit in these bills was by hold it up to the light. In the genuine bill there are two fine silk threads blue in color, running lengthwise of the bill, one near the top and the other a corresponding distance from the bottom, which can be seen readily when the bill is held between the eye and the light. These threads are made in the paper and cannot be counterfeited, although sometimes counterfeiters imitated them by tracing a fine blue line along where the thread would be in a genuine bill, but that could easily be discovered, because in the genuine article the paper can be opened with the point of a knife or a pin and the thread exposed.

Minister—"You say a great many bright things, Bobby, don't you?"

Bobby—"Not as many as I used to."

Minister—"Why not?"

Bobby—"Slippers."

Best Pianos! Lowest Prices!!

D. S. ANDRUS & CO.,

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Steinway, Sohmer, Kranich & Bach Fischer, Emerson, Pease

PIANOS,

AND THE CELEBRATED

Wilcox & White Organs.

Pianos Tuned and Repaired by competent workmen.

Send for Catalogues.

21 WEST THIRD ST., Williamsport, Pa.

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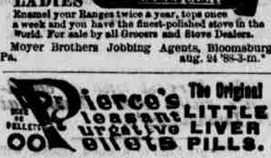
LADIES

Enamel your Ranges twice a year, tops once a week and you have the finest-polished stove in the World. For sale by all Grocers and Stove Dealers.

Moyer Brothers Jobbing Agents, Bloomsburg, Pa. aug. 24 '88-3-m.*



Pierce's Little Liver Pills.

The Original

REGULATE LIVER BILLS.

REWARD OF IMITATIONS. ALWAYS ASK FOR DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS, OR LITTLE SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

Being entirely vegetable, they operate without disturbance to the system, diet, or occupation. Put up in glass vials, hermetically sealed. Always fresh and reliable. As a laxative, alterative, or purgative, these little Pellets give the most perfect satisfaction.

SICK HEADACHE,

Bilious Headache, Dizziness, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels, are promptly relieved and permanently cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. In explanation of the remedial power of these Pellets over so great a variety of diseases, it may truthfully be said that their action upon the system is universal, not a gland or tissue escaping their sanative influence. Sold by druggists, 25 cents a vial. Manufactured at the Chemical Laboratory of WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

$500 REWARD

is offered by the manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, for a case of Chronic Nasal Catarrh which they cannot cure.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.—Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; the eyes are weak, watery, and inflamed; there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulceration of the nasal passages; the voice is changed and has a nasal twang; the breath is offensive; smell and taste are impaired; there is a sensation of dizziness, with mental depression, a hacking cough and general debility. Only a few of the above-named symptoms are likely to be present in any one case. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, result in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive and dangerous, or less understood by physicians.

By its mild, soothing, and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures the worst cases of Catarrh, "Cold in the head," Coryza, and Catarrhal Headache. Sold by druggists everywhere; 50 cents.

"Untold Agony from Catarrh."

Prof. W. HAUSNER, the famous mesmerist, of Ithaca, N. Y., writes: "Some ten years ago I suffered untold agony from chronic nasal catarrh. My family physician gave me up as incurable, and said I must die. My case was such a bad one, that every day, towards sunset, my voice would become so hoarse I could barely speak above a whisper. In the morning my coughing and clearing of my throat would almost strangle me. By the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, in three months I was a well man, and the cure has been permanent."

"Constantly Hawking and Spitting."

THOMAS J. RUSHING, Esq., 2909 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo., writes: "I was a great sufferer from catarrh for three years. At times I could hardly breathe, and was constantly hawking and spitting, and for the last eight months could not breathe through the nostrils. I thought nothing could be done for me. Luckily, I was advised to try Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and I am now a well man. I believe it to be the only sure remedy for catarrh now manufactured, and one has only to give it a fair trial to experience astounding results and a permanent cure."

Three Bottles Cure Catarrh.

ELI ROBBINS, Runyon P. O., Columbia Co., Pa., says: "My daughter had catarrh when she was five years old, very badly. I saw Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy advertised, and procured a bottle for her, and soon saw that it helped her; a third bottle effected a permanent cure. She is now eighteen years old and sound and hearty."

Ex-President Arthur

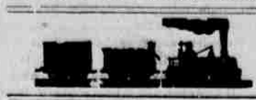
Died of Bright's disease of the kidneys. So have scores of other brilliant public men. Dr. Edwards editor of the *New York Medical Reporter*, says that this disease is growing more common and fatal daily. People have it without knowing it, until a cure is impossible. It arises from poison in the blood. The kidneys and liver fail to act, the poison rises finally to the brain, causing convulsions and death. Its first symptoms are dullness in the head, wandering pains about the body, especially in the small of the back, loss of appetite, strength and ambition, and by dropsical swellings which show the disease to be rapidly increasing. The only cure is a medicine that will stimulate the liver, kidneys and skin to throw off the poison and then act upon the bowels to carry the foul waste matters out of the system. Bear in mind that any kidney affection, neglected, soon runs into Bright's disease. Dr. BROWN'S SARSAPARILLA cures it in a very simple and certain way. It sweeps through the corrupted circulation like a current of fresh air through a room filled with gas. It opens the natural outlets and expels the deadly element before it has time to do further mischief. One week's use of it will satisfy you of the truth of what we say.

Mr. Carleton P. Williams, of Amesbury, Mass., writes: "I had Bright's disease of the kidneys, and made up my mind to die. The best physicians had treated me, and done no real good. At this time you presented me with a bottle of BROWN'S SARSAPARILLA. I used six bottles and consider myself a well man." This splendid remedy may be a God-send to you. If you have the slightest fear of this dread disease resort at once to

BROWN'S Sarsaparilla.

Not genuine unless made by Ara Warren & Co., Bangor, Me. mayls d 1y

RAILROAD TIME TABLE



DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

STATIONS.	P M	P M	NORTH. A. M.	A. M.
Northumberland	5 40	1 35	10 10	6 15
Cameron	5 55	.....	10 25	6 30
Chulasky	6 00	.....	10 29	6 34
Danville	6 08	1 58	10 36	6 40
Catawissa	6 25	2 14	10 53	6 58
Rupert	6 30	2 19	11 00	7 05
Bloomsburg	6 36	2 24	11 07	7 19
Espy	6 43	2 29	11 16	7 30
Lime Ridge	6 50	.....	11 22	7 37
Willow Grove	6 54	.....	11 26	7 31
Briarcreek	6 58	.....	11 30	7 35
Berwick	7 05	2 48	11 37	7 43
Beach Haven	7 11	2 54	11 44	7 49
Hick's Ferry	7 18	2 59	11 48	55
Shickshinny	7 30	3 06	11 55	8 06
Hunlock's	7 43	3 19	12 08	8 17
Nanticoke	7 50	3 26	12 16	8 29
Avondale	7 54	.....	12 20	8 33
Plymouth	7 59	3 35	12 25	8 33
Plymouth Junction	8 01	3 39	12 30	8 38
Kingston	8 08	3 43	12 37	8 46
Bennett	8 12	.....	12 41	8 49
Maltby	8 17	.....	12 45	8 53
Wyoming	8 22	3 52	12 50	8 58
West Pittston	8 27	3 56	12 55	9 03
Pittston	8 33	4 01	1 01	9 09
Lackawanna	8 40	.....	1 11	9 17
Taylorville	8 48	.....	1 19	9 25
Bellevue	8 54	.....	1 25	9 30
Scranton	9 00	4 23	1 30	9 35

STATIONS.	P M	A M	P M	SOUTH. P M	A M
Scranton	6 10	9 50	2 05	6 20	
Bellevue	6 15	9 55	.....	6 25	
Taylorville	6 20	10 00	2 14	6 30	
Lackawanna	6 28	10 08	2 21	6 37	
Pittston	6 36	10 16	2 28	6 45	
West Pittston	6 42	10 22	2 34	6 50	
Wyoming	6 47	10 27	2 39	6 55	
Maltby	6 51	10 30	.....	6 59	
Bennett	6 55	10 34	2 47	7 03	
Kingston	6 59	10 38	2 50	7 07	
Plymouth Junction	7 05	10 42	2 54	7 12	
Plymouth	7 10	10 47	2 59	7 16	
Avondale	7 14	10 51	3 03	7 21	
Nanticoke	7 19	10 55	3 06	7 25	
Hunlock's	7 26	11 02	3 19	7 43	
Shickshinny	7 47	11 12	3 29	7 58	
Hick's Ferry	7 56	11 22	3 39	8 07	
Beach Haven	8 01	11 28	3 45	8 13	
Berwick	8 07	11 37	3 51	8 20	
Briarcreek	8 13	.....	3 57	8 27	
Willow Grove	8 16	11 46	4 01	8 31	
Lime Ridge	8 20	11 52	4 05	8 35	
Espy	8 26	11 59	4 12	8 41	
Bloomsburg	8 32	12 05	4 18	8 47	
Rupert	8 37	12 10	4 24	8 52	
Catawissa	8 42	12 15	4 29	8 57	
Danville	8 57	12 30	4 46	9 13	
Chulasky	9 03	.....	4 54	9 19	
Cameron	9 07	12 40	5 00	9 23	
Northumberland	9 22	12 55	5 15	9 45	
	A M	P M	P M	P M	A M

Connections at Rupert with Philadelphia & Reading Railroad for Tamanend, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Sunbury, Pottsville, etc. At Northumberland with P. & R. Div. P. R. R. for Harrisburg, Lock Haven, Emporium, Warren, Corry and Erie.

W. F. HALSTEAD, Gen. Man., Scranton, Pa

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division, and Northern Central Railway.

TIME TABLE.

In effect AUG. 5, 1888. Trains leave Sunbury

EASTWARD

9.40 a. m., Sea Shore Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations; arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York, 5.50 p. m.; Baltimore, 4.45 p. m.; Washington 5.55 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia.

1.48 p. m.—Day express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.50 p. m.; New York, 9.35 p. m.; Baltimore 8.45 p. m.; Washington, 9.00 p. m. Buffet Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coaches through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

7.45 p. m.—Renovo Accommodation (daily for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4.25 a. m.; New York 7.10 a. m. Baltimore, 5.15 a. m.; Washington 6.30 a. m.; Pullman sleeping car from Williamsp't to Philadelphia. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

9.50 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily) for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 8.25 a. m. New York, 11.30 a. m.; Baltimore 8.15 a. m.; Washington, 9.30 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.10 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily), for Erie and all intermediate stations and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman Palace cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

8.50 p. m.—News Express (daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

12.52 p. m.—Niagara Express (daily except Sunday) for Kane and intermediate stations and Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester and Buffet Parlor car to Watkins

5.30 p. m. Fast Line (daily except Sunday) for Renovo and intermediate stations, and Elmira, Watkins and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Renovo and Watkins.

9.30 a. m.—Sunday mail for Renovo and intermediate station

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Sunday mail leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m Harrisburg 7.40 arriving at Sunbury 9.30 a. m. with through sleeping car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

News Express leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. Harrisburg, 8.10 a. m. daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury 9.55 a. m.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m.; Baltimore 7.30 a. m. (daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury, 12.52 p. m., with through Buffet Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Fast Line leaves New York 9.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.50 a. m.; Washington, 9.50 a. m.; Baltimore, 10.45 a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 5.30 p. m., with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.25 p. m.; Washington, 10.00 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.20 p. m., (daily) arriving at Sunbury 5.10 a. m., with through Pullman Sleeping Cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia.

SUNBURY, HAZLETON & WILKESBARRE RAILROAD AND NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Daily except Sunday.)

Wilkesbarre Mail leaves Sunbury 9.05 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.44 a. m., Wilkes-barre 12.15 p. m.

Express East leaves Sunbury 5.35 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6.36 p. m. Wilkes-barre 7.55 p. m

Sunbury Mail leaves Wilkesbarre 10.30 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 11.46 a. m., Sunbury 12.35 p. m

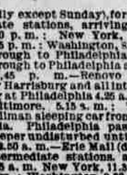
Express West leaves Wilkes-barre 2.55 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 4.19 p. m., Sunbury 5.10p.m

SUNDAY ONLY.

Sunday mail leaves Sunbury 9.25 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.16 a. m., Wilkes-Barre 11.45 a.m.

Sunday accommodation leaves Wilkes-Barre 5.10 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry, 6.36 p. m., Sunbury, 7.26 p. m.

CHAS. E. PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Passenger Agent.



DR. THEEL

538 North Fourth Street, below Green, Philadelphia, Pa. With twenty years' practical experience, guarantees to cure the most quickly, safely and permanently than any other physician, no matter who he may be from what College he graduated, that he may claim to be. Dr. Theel offers deeds to any advertising physician who can cure him in the correct diagnosis and essential treatment of Special Diseases and Blood Poison, Obstinate Ulcers, Blotches, Eruptions, Pimples, Swellings, Inflammation, Lost Vitality, Early Decay, Physical and Mental Prostration, Melancholia, Bladder and Kidney Diseases. (Acute cases 8-10 days) Relief at once. MY METHOD combining the Allopathic, Homeopathic Eclectic & Botanic systems of medicine, the only one known that cures permanently the worst cases. Largest Hospital and Private Practical Experience with every remedy and means known to science of quickest remedy and perfect cure. The most dangerous cases solicited. Young, middle-aged and old men write or call for book Truth, exposing frauds, their schemes to victimize sufferers. Thousands are disappointed by quacks, their advertising and lying advertisements as well as those claiming it to be years experience which they do not possess. Does it in the beginning will save money, suffering and shame. Hours, 9-4, 7-8. Wednesday and Saturday Evenings, 7-8. Sundays, 10-1.

august 17 '88 1y.

Betrayed by a Laugh.

MORE SIGNIFICANCE THAN WOULD BE SUPPOSED IN EVERYDAY CACHINATION.

An authority on laughter says: It has been observed that laughter is indicative of a particular temper and character, according to the sound of the vowel that prevails in cachinnation. Persons that laugh in a bread Latin "A" are open-hearted, honest people, fond of noisy jocundity, but perhaps of voluble mood. Excessive jerking laughter, however, is an evidence of vulgarity. Those laughing in a dry "A" are respectable, but little expansive, and a hard lot of people.

When the Latin "E" prevails there prevails also a phlegmatic, melancholy temper. Timorous, unsteady people, also those imbued with malignity, laugh in a kind of swelling "I." Laughter in "O" is the utterance of proud, bold, imperative, somewhat bantering people. Beware of those that laugh in "oo" (u). They are traitors, haters, scorners.—*New York Sun.*

Who Was Boss, Anyway.

Caller. "I would like to see the master of the house, please."

Servant (to master). "There's a gintleman at the dure, sorr, as wud like to see the masther of the house."

Master. "Johnny, tell your mother a gentleman has called to see her."

Johnny. "Ma, there's a man called who wants to see the boss of the house."

Ma (upstairs). Tell him, please, that he will find Bridget in the kitchen."

Caller (to Bridget). "If there is any one in authority here, madam, I would like to see him—ahem! —her."

Bridget. "Authority? Johnny, there's a gintleman here lukin' for yez."

Anything For a Trade.

Peddler—I am introducing a new kind of hair-brush which—

Business man (impatiently)—I've no use for a hair brush. Can't you see I'm bald?

Peddler—Yes, sir. Your lady, perhaps—

Business man—She's bald, too, except when she goes out.

Peddler—Yes, sir. Child at home, probably—

Business man—Only a month old. Bald too.

Peddler—Yes, sir. You keep a pet dog, may be—

Business man—We do, but it's a hairless hog.

Peddler (desperately)—Can't I sell you a fly trap sir?

Old Lady—"Why are you not playing ball with the other little boys?"

Little Boy—"I muffed er fly in de lef' field, and de capt'n chucked annoder fellow in me place."

Old Lady—"I wouldn't watch them play if they treated me like that."

Little Boy—"I ain't watchin' 'em play; I'm waitin' till de game's over ter lick de capt'n."

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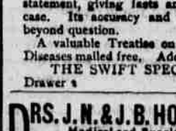

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